The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,236.—VOL. LXXVI. MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1877. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

CROOK.—July 19, at her residence, the Railway Station, South Creek, Mrs. S. E. Crook, of a son.
MEEHAN.—July 23, at her residence, 28, Dowling-street, Mrs. P. Meehan, of a son.
SIGMONT.—August 1, at her residence, 3, Regent-terrace, Regent-street, Paddington, the wife of F. M. Sigmont, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SANDILANDS—TOURLE.—August 1, at St. Andrew's Church, Waratah, near Newcastle, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Canon Child and the Rev. John Dixon, the Hon. John Hope Sandilands, of Roumalla, New England, second son of the late Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, of Coston Rectory, Leicestershire, and brother of the present Lord Torphichen, of Calder House, Mid Calder, near Edinborough, to Helen Mary Anne, only daughter of Thomas Tourle, Esq., of Waratah, near Newcastle.

DEATHS.

ALLEN.—August 4, at her residence, Waverley, Ruth, relict of the late William Bell Allen, and beloved mother of Mrs. John Pottie, and William J. and Alfred Allen, of this city, aged about 85 years.
BURN.—July 30, at his residence, Fraserville, Hobart Town, Tasmania, George Burn, Esq., beloved father of James H. Burn, of this city.
COSGROVE.—August 1, at the Dominican Convent, Newcastle, Agnes, youngest daughter of John Cosgrove, Esq., Ballytingera, Manaroo.
KEOWN.—At her residence, No. 14, Bay-street, Glebe, after a long and painful illness, Catherine, the beloved wife of Samuel Keown, late of Dublin, aged 34 years.

SHIPPING.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE,
via Torres Straits and Singapore.
The magnificent new steamship,
NORMANBY,
J. A. Riddell, commander,
under contract with the Government of Queensland, will leave Cosmopolitan Wharf,
TUESDAY, August 7th, at noon, taking mails, goods, and passengers.
The facilities for passengers by this route proceeding to any of the European or Eastern ports from Singapore, are as follows:—To Europe—Mail steamer weekly, and frequent other opportunities. To Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon—Mail steamer weekly. To Calcutta—Fortnightly. To Manila—Fortnightly, in connection with French mail steamer from Europe.
Passengers can be booked for Venice, Brindisi, and Southampton, and forwarded by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO COOKTOWN and SOMERSET.—The E. and A. M. Company's splendid steamer
NORMANBY,
J. A. Riddel, commander,
will leave the Cosmopolitan Wharf on
TUESDAY, 7th August, at noon.
Cargo received on SATURDAY and MONDAY, up till 2 p.m.
For all particulars apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments.
CITY OF SYDNEY,
3000 tons, H. C. Dearborn, commander,
will be dispatched
at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1877, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Drafts, payable in gold, in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, Spring-street.

STEAM to the RICHMOND RIVER.—The fine new full powered steamship BONNIE DUNDEE, 300 tons, just arrived from Scotland, will be dispatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 2 p.m. sharp, landing cargo at all parts of river.
Shippers may rely on punctuality and care in delivery of cargo by this steamer.
G. and R. NICOLL, Proprietors.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, Sussex-street North, as follows, weather permitting:—

FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER:	
Ship.	Date of Sailing.
CITY OF GRAFTON	TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 9 p.m., direct.
FOR MACLEAY RIVER and PORT MACQUARIE:	
BALLINA	THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 9, via Newcastle.
FOR RICHMOND RIVER:	
PLATYPUS	Early.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation on board these steamships.
Passage rates to and from Grafton.
Saloon: Single ticket.... £3 0 0; Return ditto 5 0 0
Steerage: Single ticket ..... £1 15 0; Return ditto 3 0 0
JOHN WHITE, Secretary, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 9, the MORPETH.
On TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods for Clarence Town forwarded on Tuesday Night.
Freight payable in Sydney.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
The s.s. KEMBLA will leave SYDNEY for NEWCASTLE, THIS MONDAY, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, and WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at half-past 11 p.m.: and will leave NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, and on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.
Offices—Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, Sydney; and Scott-street, Newcastle.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, this afternoon, Monday, at 4.30; City of Melbourne, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30; and City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 1. (FARES AND FREIGHTS AT CURRENT RATES.)
TO LEVUKA (FIJI).—Steamer (with English mail), Saturday, 25th August.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, AND MORPETH.—City of Brisbane, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Collaroy, Wednesday morning, at 9.
TO BRISBANE.—Egmont, this afternoon, Monday, at 4.30; and Balclutha (AT REDUCED RATES), to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. (FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.)
TO GLADSTONE.—Steamer from Brisbane every Tuesday.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, 48 hours after arrival.
TO PORT DENISON, TO CLEVELAND BAY, TO CAIRNS (TRINITY BAY), TO COOKTOWN WHARF — Egmont (without transhipment), Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO CARDWELL, TO KEPPEL BAY, TO FLAT-TOP ISLAND — Egmont, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above PORTS.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.
Under contract with the French Government.
The Union Company's powerful steamship
TAIAROA
will be dispatched with passengers and cargo 24 hours after arrival of Suez Mail.
For all particulars apply to
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

FIRST STEAMER TO AUCKLAND.—The new and powerful steamship
ROTORUA, 1000 tons,
J. Macfarlane, commander,
will be dispatched as above on WEDNESDAY next, 8th instant, at 4 p.m., from GRAFTON WHARF, booking cargo and passengers to all New Zealand ports.
Cargo received TO-MORROW, up to 5 p.m., and on day of sailing to 1 o'clock.
Shippers are requested to engage space at once.
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.—
The favourite powerful steamship
HERO, 1000 tons,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will leave the Grafton Wharf, for Auckland direct, on SATURDAY, 18th August, at 2 p.m.
Passengers should book early. The saloon is amidships.
Shippers are requested to apply for shipping orders without delay.
Passengers booked for the famous Waiwera Hot Springs.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—To-night and to-morrow night, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—To-morrow night, at 11.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—Wednesday, 9.15 a.m.
TATHRA (for Bega).—Wednesday, 9.15 a.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA.—Friday, at 11 p.m.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—PARRAMATTA, RYDE, ERMINGTON, and NEWINGTON STEAMERS, from KING-STREET, THIS DAY, at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. From Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE STEAMERS, from King-street, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.30, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15, 11. FIVE-DOCK, ASHFIELD, and BURWOOD, from King-street, 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15. From Five Dock, 7.45, 8.30, 11, 2.45, 5.15, 7.15. From Gladesville, 8, 8.45, 10, 11.15, 2, 3, 4, 5.25, 6, 7.30. From Hunter's Hill, 8.15, 9.5, 10.15, 11.25, 12.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.30, 6.15, 7.30, calling at Cockatoo.

BRISBANE WATER.—Pelican (s.) leaves King-st. Wharf every Friday, 8 a.m., returns same day.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, AND MARYBOROUGH.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (whenpracticable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

Ship.	Master.	Sailing Date.
FOR MELBOURNE:		
MACEDON	F. H. Stanford	TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 4 p.m.
BARRABOOL..	John Pain....	TUESDAY, Aug. 14.
FOR BRISBANE:		
EDINA........	J. H. South ..	TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 12 noon.
FOR MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA........	J. H. South ..	TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 12 noon.

carrying passengers and cargo. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, and MARYBOROUGH, available for three (3) months, by any of the Company's steamers. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
Steerage passengers supplied with bedding.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—
The M. S. S. Co. will dispatch the
S. S. MACEDON, 1000 tons,
F. H. Stanford, commander,
for the above port, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 4 p.m.
FARES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Saloon £3
Return Saloon, available for three months .. 5
For all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE AND MARYBOROUGH.
—The M. S. S. Co. will dispatch the
S. S. EDINA,
J. H. South, commander,
for the above ports, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 12 noon.
FARES and FREIGHTS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND DIRECT.—FARES and FREIGHTS at REDUCED RATES.
The S.S. EASBY, 2400 tons burthen, W. Anderson, commander, will sail for WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS, THIS DAY, Monday, the 6th instant; also taking cargo and PASSENGERS for the West Coast, HOKITIKA, GREYMOUTH, WESTPORT, &c. For freight or passage apply to FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.
CARGO will be received at the CIRCULAR QUAY.
All cargo to be on Wharf by 3 p.m.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
Fortnightly communication to all New Zealand Ports.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	Date of Sailing.
ROTORUA..	1000	J. Macfarlane	8th August, via Auckland.
WAKATIPU	1796	A. Cameron..	About 20th August, via Wellington.

TAIAROA, NEW CALEDONIA,
24 hours after arrival of Suez Mail.
Cargo and passengers booked through to Auckland, Westport, Greymouth, and Hokitika.
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The fine steamship TASMAN, 760 tons register, will be dispatched from the GRAFTON WHARF, MONDAY, 13th August, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to T. and W. WILLIS, Agents, 48, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO THE LAKES and TERRIGAL.—To Fishermen and others.—SWANSEA leaves Woolloomooloo Wharf, 7.30 a.m daily.
5s. return daily.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS (weather permitting)
leave Queen's Wharf—7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 5.30.
Woolloomooloo—10.30, 11.45, 2.30.
Manly Beach—8.15, 9.15, 12, 3.15, 4.15, 5.30.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
N.B.—Extra late boats will leave Sydney on Wednesday and Saturday, at 11.15 p.m.
Dogs travelling with the passengers will be charged 1s per head.

FOR LONDON.
The A1 magnificent and favourite steamship
WHAMPOA,
3835 tons register, 500 horse-power nominal, 2500 horse-power effective.
W. J. Hynes, R.N.R., commander,
will be dispatched from
SYDNEY for LONDON on
SATURDAY, 25th AUGUST.
Rates of passage:—
Saloon ....50 to 70 guineas
Second cabin.......................... £30
Third cabin £20
Steerage (for men only) £15
The attention of WOOL SHIPPERS is invited to the unequalled advantages afforded by the WHAMPOA'S sailing date being arranged, making her positively the only and last opportunity of landing WOOL at LONDON in time for NOVEMBER-DECEMBER SALES.
For plans of cabins, rates of freight, and all other information, apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
WOOL RECEIVED AT FLOOD'S STORE.

STEAM TO LONDON via THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s magnificent steamer
LUSITANIA,
3825 tons register,
3000-horse power effective,
will leave Sydney
SATURDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER,
CALLING AT MELBOURNE,
carrying first, second, third, and steerage passengers.
The above splendid steamer, being of greater steam power and larger capacity than any steamer trading to the colonies, offers special inducements to passengers, and her accommodation and arrangements are of the most complete character.
She will steam full power all the way, and is confidently expected to accomplish the passage in about forty days.
SHIPPERS OF WOOL ARE REQUESTED TO NOTICE THAT THIS STEAMER IS SPECIALLY DISPATCHED IN ORDER TO GIVE THEM THE LATEST OPPORTUNITY OF CATCHING THE NOVEMBER SALES.
To be followed by the

Ship.	Tons.	
S.S. CHIMBORAZO	3847	15th October
S.S. CUZCO	3845	in November.

All three steamers being alike in steam power, capacity, and appointments.
For particulars, plans, and circulars, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.
WOOL now received at MARSDEN and SON'S.

FOR LONDON.—
The MIN-Y-DON.
1103 tons register,
J. M. Leslie, commander.
This new clipper ship will have prompt dispatch.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Lloyd's Cosmopolitan Wharf.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—
The A1 clipper ship
ASCALON,
935 tons register, D. BAIN, Commander,
having large engagements, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BAIN, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or
Wool received at Talbot's.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 iron clipper ship COMMONWEALTH, 1345 tons register, Arthur W. Sproule, commander, will leave NEWCASTLE for the above port on or about 20th AUGUST. Has room for a few first-class passengers. Apply to
BINGLE, WHITE, and CO., Newcastle; or
BINGLE, WHITE, and CO., Exchange-corner.

RICHMOND RIVER (all parts).—WALLACE and BRUCK. now loading, Street's Wharf, Sussex-st.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The A1 brig NIAGARA, L. T. Castle, master, shortly expected, will be dispatched early. For freight, apply to
E. W. MOLESWORTH, Agent, Circular Quay.

ELLEN, for TATHRA, on TUESDAY. Freights paid to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP FIRTH OF CLYDE, from Glasgow.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned before noon on MONDAY, the 6th instant, otherwise they cannot be recognised.
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.

TONNAGE wanted for San Francisco. 52, Pitt-st.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.,

TONNAGE wanted, for HONOLULU.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the steamship PHŒBE, 416, tons register, 120-horse power; now open to inspection. Full particulars can be obtained from
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

IN VIRTUE of an order from the Consul-General of France in Sydney, sealed TENDERS will be received by Captain Neve, at the French Consulate, George-street, up to WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August instant, at noon, from any person willing to contract for the Repairs required to be made to the French barque YVONNE, as per specification, filed in the French Consulate.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Repairs."

THE Directors of the Lakes Navigation Company (Limited) require TENDERS for a wooden paddle Steamboat for goods and passenger traffic, to trade on the Gippsland Lakes and Rivers; guaranteed speed 12 knots an hour; carrying capacity 30 tons cargo; saloon accommodation for 40 passengers; length not more than 120 feet; draught, 4 feet when loaded.
Tenders to reach the Company's Office, Sale, not later than 15th August, 1877.
ROBERT STELLWAG, Secretary.

QUAY BERTHS vacant; first-class wharfage and storage accommodation. G. F. Mason, Patent Slip Wf.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

MEETINGS.

INDEPENDENT Order Oddfellows' new lodge forming, half fees, Meeting Monday, 7 p.m. 65, Market-street.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.—Monthly MEETING of Council, WEDNESDAY, 8th, 11 a.m.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, 390, E.C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA, 1878.—A Committee MEETING will be held at the Exchange Hotel, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to appoint an Executive Committee to arrange programme and other details connected with the forthcoming Regatta.
W. E. LANGLEY, Hon. Secretary.

PUNCH TESTIMONIAL.—A MEETING of the Committee will be held at M'Grath's Hotel, George-street North, at 7.30 on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, August 8. Every member of the Committee is requested to attend.
W. J. MERRIMAN, MATHEW MOLONY, } Hon. Secs.

UNION CLUB.—Members are reminded that a Balloting MEETING will take place on TUESDAY, 7th August, from 1 to 2 p.m.
By order.
H. HILL, Acting Secretary.

70 HOBAH, I.C., meets THIS (Monday) NIGHT, Protestant Hall, Darlington, 8 o'clock.

ASSOCIATED HAIRDRESSERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the Association will be held at the Melbourne Club Hotel, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, 7th August, at 9.30 sharp. A full attendance requested.
JOSEPH V. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.—The adjourned MEETING of Grand Lodge will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at half-past 7.
W. H. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—Adjourned Debate, THIS (Monday) EVENING, "Should Chinese Immigration to the Colonies be Restricted?"
PERCIVAL R PEDLEY, Hon. Sec.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—A new Lodge of the above Order will be opened in the Presbyterian Schoolroom, West End, Balmain, on THIS EVENING, 6th August. The Lodge will be called to order by the District Deputy at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Walter Watson and Wm. Mackinnon, acting secretaries.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, Court Ancient City of Lincoln, No. 2000.—Members of the above Court are requested to attend Special MEETING, on TUESDAY, 7th, 8 p.m. Removal of Court. W. Wilson.

N. S. W. SEAMEN'S UNION.—The usual MEETING of the above Union will be held TO-NIGHT, at Mrs. Wells', Wynyard Hotel, Erskine-street.
H. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE WORKING MEN'S DEFENCE ASSOCIATION will assemble in thousands at Cook's Statue TO-NIGHT, and the Flagstaff Hill To-morrow Night, at 7.30, to consider political crisis. O'Connell and Abbott, secs.

MASONIC.—Australian Social Lodge.—Monthly MEETING, This Evening. A. Smith, secretary.

TO THE SHIPOWNERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Adjourned MEETING, from 30th ultimo, for the purpose of forming a Club for the Insurance of Hulls, will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Exchange, on TUESDAY next, 7th August, at 3 p.m.
MARSHALL BAYLEY and PEEBLES,
134, Pitt-street.

NO. 3 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The third Annual MEETING will be held at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 8th August, at 7.30 to receive Report and Balance-sheet for past year, elect Directors and Auditors, and such other business as may be brought forward in accordance with rules.
A Sale of the right to an advance will take place at 8 o'clock same evening.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Sec.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirteenth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Head Office, No. 64, Margaret-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August instant, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to the 30th June last; to elect two Directors in the room of John Lackey and G. W. Lord, Esquires, who retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-election; to elect an Auditor in the room of Edward Wrench, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN B. C. MILES, Secretary.
No. 64, Margaret-street, Sydney,
5th July, 1877.
Messrs. JOHN LACKEY and G. W. LORD, duly qualified shareholders, have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for re-election as Directors.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking-house in George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 23rd August next, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Director in place of Alexander Learmonth, Esq., deceased.
By order of the Board.
VINCENT W. GIBLIN,
General Manager.
Sydney, 4th August, 1877.
Pursuant to Clause XXXVI. of the Deed of Settlement, every candidate for the office of director is required to give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left at the Banking-house, in Sydney, fourteen days at the least before the day of election.
The latest day for receiving notice will be the 8th August instant.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to give notice that I am a Candidate for the seat at the Board of Directors, rendered vacant by the death of the late Alexander Learmonth, Esq.
G. A. MURRAY.
Sydney, 4th August, 1877.

PEELWOOD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The Tenth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 129, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 6th August next, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors Report for the past half-year; of electing a Director in place of G. A. Mansfield, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election; of electing two Auditors; and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 21st July, 1877.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this Company will be held at noon on MONDAY, the 6th August, at the Company's Offices, 24, Bridge-street, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 30th June, 1877, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board.
J. GRAFTON ROSS, General Manager.
Sydney, July 21, 1877.

N. S. WALES PROTESTANT HALL COMPANY (Limited).—The Third Half-Yearly MEETING of this Company will be held in the Masonic Temple, Clarence-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Business: 1. To receive Directors' Report for the past half-year. 2. To receive Balance-sheet and Auditors' Report. 3. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the articles of the Association.
GEO. GIBSON, Secretary.

WHEAL EDITH TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's office, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, August 8th, 1877, at 12.30 p.m. Business: To receive the Directors' Report, with Balance-sheet to 30th June; to elect a Director and an Auditor in lieu of those retiring; and to transact any further business that may arise in accordance with the "Articles of Association."
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.

KARAULA TIN MINING COMPANY, Inverell (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that an adjourned Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 7th August next, at 3 p.m.
Business: To decide as to the best means of winding up the affairs of the Company.
By order of the Directors.
JAMES E. GRAHAM, Secretary.
Sydney, 16th June, 1877.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES OF REV. DR. SOMERVILLE.—In view of the Evangelistic SERVICES of the Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE to be held shortly in New South Wales, a United Prayer MEETING will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, the 6th instant, at 7.30 p.m., to ask for God's blessing upon the proposed services.
The Christian people of Sydney and the suburbs are earnestly requested to attend.
The Committee are requested to meet at 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS TAIT,
THOMAS B. TRESS,
Joint Secretaries United Evangelistic Commission.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, on TUESDAY, a bunch of KEYS, near Elizabeth-street. Reward. 99, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, Gent.'s UMBRELLA, with ivory handle, on Botany Road: reward, 5s, at Waterloo Toll-bar.

LOST, on Thursday last, a Gold LOCKET with hair in it. Reward, Eastway, Brothers, 417, George-street.

LOST or STOLEN, from Wynyard-square, a small Black and Tan English Terrier SLUT. Finder rewarded. Mrs. HAMILTON, Margaret-street.

LOST, on Saturday morning, between Macquarie and King streets, a gold BROOCH. The finder rewarded on bringing it to MOORE, HENDERSON, and CO., Pitt-street; factory.

LOST on Friday evening, either in Crown, Oxford, or Riley streets, Woolloomooloo, a Ladies open-faced Gold Geneva WATCH, with some trinkets attached. Reward if returned to Mr. PEARCE, 33, Stanley-st., Hyde P.

LOST, at Woollahra, Irish SETTER, answers to the name of Sancho. Whoever returns same to EDWARD PARBURY, Wellington-street, Woollahra, or PARBURY, LAMB, and CO., Spring-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, between HERALD Office and Redfern, a PURSE, containing money, steamer tickets, stamps, and cheque drawn by E. W. Smithers on London Chartered Bank for £2 5s 9d, payment of which has been stopped. Reward on application to E. W. SMITHERS, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.

THE OWNER can have the Yellow Bull and Terrier DOG by applying at JULIFF'S, Blacksmith, Botany Road, and paying all expenses.

10s REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday night, 4th instant, a brown Retriever DOG, with chain and collar on. J. MAHONY, Nithsdale-street off Liverpool-street.

59 L. O. L. meets THIS (Monday) EVENING, Methodist Chapel, Harris-st., Pyr. Visit. invited

LECTURES.

TOWN HALL, Newtown.—Pastor D. ALLEN'S Second LECTURE, "Let us open the Convents," on MONDAY EVENING, 6th August.
Admission Free.

SONS OF FRIENDSHIP LODGE, G. W. O. O. F.—A LECTURE will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 8, by Bro. Past ?. F. PACEY. Subject: "Oddfellowship." By order N. G. F. Lodge, sec.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

2 CO.—DRILL, TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30. C. A. WILSON, Captain.

5 CO. 1st REGT.—No Drill TO-NIGHT. Committee meet at Regt. Office, 7.30. W. JOHNSTON, Capt.

NO. 8 CO.—Special DRILL, TO-NIGHT. Full dress, with haversacks. J. M SMITH, Captain.

LAND ORDER for SALE. Apply, No 9, Jamison-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, very comfortable Cottage and Garden, Newtown; £750. Apply Mosamd Co., 410, Geo.-st.

FOR SALE, several snug COTTAGES Woollahra; water and gas; easy terms. Mosamd Co. 410, Geo.-st.

CROYDON STATION.
Messrs. HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to submit for
PRIVATE SALE
two substantially-built ?-roomed
VILLAS,
situate within one hundred yards of the Railway-station.
The property may be purchased on very easy terms.
Possession of one can be had at an early date.
Cards to view may be had and all information at the Offices, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, on liberal terms, allotments of LAND, at Randwick. S. W. PEARCE

NOTICE.—Private LAND SALE at North Shore.—1 Block in Arthur-street; 2 Blocks in Mount-street; 3 Blocks in Alfred-street; Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Apply THOMAS DOWNEY, Draper, 290, George-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, in splendid position, in city; 2 cottages and 2 houses, in good order, built for a permanency; 58 years.
H. FRASER, 550½, Elizabeth-street.

BALMAIN.—For SALE, 6 ALLOTMENT, 30 feet frontage to Byrnes-street, close to water. 446, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a bargain, LAND, 66 x 130 feet Petersham Boulevard. MACKENZIE, 138, Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE, Gothic COTTAGE containing ? rooms, stabling, gas laid on, never-failing supply of water, and large orchard of fruit trees of every description Apply J. DUFFIN, Harriton-street, off Stanmore Road.

COTTAGES, HOUSES, and ALLOTMENTS for private SALE. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

FOR SALE, two HOUSES, one a Shop. Apply on premises, corner Crown and Fig streets, Ultimo.

FOR SALE, choice Building SITE, near the Ashfield station. Block of Land, Parramatta Junction. WILLIAM J. CLARKE, 282, Pitt-street.

COAL AND FIREWOOD.

ESK BANK COAL.—This highly-prized coal can now be had from P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay, and Co-operative Fuel Co., Bathurst-street.
THOMAS BLOW, Proprietor.

NEWCASTLE, Vale of Clwydd, always on hand, cut Wood, Breeze, &c. S. and N. C. F. Co., Bathurst-st.

COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—Newcastle Patent FUEL, in boxes, 1s 6d. W. Harris, Sole Agent, Haymarket.

COAL, COKE, Firewood; lowest prices, full weight guaranteed. W. Harris, Fuel Depot, Darling Harbor.

OILSKIN CLOTHING, the best and cheapest, at GOLDSTEIN'S Oilskin Works, 217, Lower Ge.-st.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

AGENCY and INQUIRY OFFICE.—Inquiries conducted for private individuals, legal and mercantile community. Missing friends, &c., traced. OTTO BERLINER and CO., 4, Bond-street, off 276, George-st.

ANTONY will remove to Balmain this morning. Richard, call or write.

AMY BRERETON, last seen at Maitland, BROTHER James is at St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney.

CONSIGNEE wanted for JA in diamond over NY, 50 boxes MACARONI, ex Samar, from Boston. BARRON, MOXHAM and CO., 50 Clarence-street.

IF FREDERICK AVERN should see this, will he come or send to THOMAS PEATY, Parramatta Junction, Parramatta.

MRS. ANN GREEN, maiden name Const, call at Taragon Hotel, King & Sussex sts., to see Mother.

MR. FULLER, the Keys are returned. Send address to W. B., 88, Collaroy.

WILL Miss FELTON, from Macleay River, call on Mrs. VIPOND, 50, Oxford-street.

WOULD the person who saw a woman take a box of HAIR PLAIT from the door of W. CREGO, Pitt-street, kindly call at once and oblige.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—SIMS and PARKES, Medical Herbalists, treat all diseases. 246, George-street North.

ALEXANDER COOPER, Auctioneer, 35, Erskine-street. The highest price given for furniture.

A CARD.—Mr G. SMYTHE, Mechanical Dentist, 508, Elizabeth-st. South, near Devonshire-street.

ARCHITECT.—HAROLD BREES, Auction Plans, with views. 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—First-class work only; moderate charges. Teeth extracted and stopped. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Observe, one place of business—178, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

CORNS, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, &c., CURED by Madame VON HALLE, Chiropodist, 320, George-st.

D. H. LEADER, 102, KING-ST., MANUFACTURER and IMPORTER of BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, price lists on application. UNDERCLOTHING made from Horrocks's calicoes only.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY, THE NEW CARPET AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.
FIRST PRIZE at EXHIBITIONS
1876 and 1877.
The New Warehouse is the centre of a magnificent block of buildings, and is admirably adapted for displaying the splendid variety of goods with which it is now stocked.
A visit of inspection is politely requested.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY,
103, YORK-STREET,
2 doors from Barrack-street.

GLUE'S LABOUR AGENCY, 176, Pitt-street.—Labour of every description engaged.

MR. J. LUGG, Dentist, 35, Bligh-street, one door from Hunter-street.

M'COY, BROTHERS, Importers and Manufacturers of first-class Boots and Shoes, 559 and 561, Geo.-st.

MR. J. E. CARTER, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, from London, can be consulted at his residence, 26, College-street, Hyde Park.

MR. M. EMANUEL, PRACTICAL DENTIST, Arthursleigh-terrace, 277, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park. CAUTION: Beware MISTAKES from similarity of names, as disappointments frequently occur.

MR. PERCEVAL PEDLEY, Dentist, by special appointment to his Excellency Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 9, Wynyard-square.

MR. MATTHEW A. SOUL (Editor of the MARINE ENGINEERING NEWS), Consulting Engineer and Patent Law Adviser, purchases and superintends the building of steamships and the manufacture of every description of machinery, from either his own or other designs. Mr. M. A. Soul, Patent Office, 80, Fenchurch-st., London, England.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medal, 1877, and the Queensland Exhibition Medal for 1876, being the eighth year successively, for Artificial Teeth, against all competitors. Also, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1874.
Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

NOTICE.—All kind of Fencing done, by JOHN WALTON, 100, Engine-street, Ultimo.

NEW SOUTH WALES CANDLE MANUFACTORY, BOTANY.
JOHN ROBERTSON and CO.
Awarded First Prize Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876.

PARRAMATTA.—
Dr. SANDERS, Homœopath, can be consulted at Mr. JOHNSON'S, Church-street, from 2 till 4, every Wednesday and Saturday.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter Bay. CHARLES ARTLETT, Upholsterer.

SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, and Optical Goods.—KEYZOR (the only Optician), 324, George-street, over Sandon's. Sole maker of the Presbyopic Spectacle. Workmen on the premises. Optician to the Infirmary.

WILFRED HODGSON, M.D., C.P.S., C.C., has commenced practice of his profession, 28, Rgt.-st.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship; lowest charges. 428, George-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALF. H. MOORE'S Evening CLASSES, writing, book-keeping, and arithmetic. Addresses illuminated on vellum, &c., in gold and colours. Velvet and silk painting taught. Monograms designed. 34, Park-st.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Waterloo.—Pupils received weekly or quarterly: terms on application. W. H. Cole.

EVENING TUITION, in Latin—Cæsar or Virgil, 30s per quarter. J., 553, Elizabeth-street.

MADAME E. WALLACE BUSHELLE, Professor of Singing, 296, Victoria-street.

MRS. PALMER, 199, Dowling-street, near William-street.—Lesson on Piano, Harmonium, Singing.

PIANOFORTE, Organ, Singing.—Mr. Harwood, 242, Darlinghurst Rd., visits Glebe, Newtown, Five Dock.

SCHOLASTIC.—Miss LESTER desires to inform the parents and guardians of her pupils that duties recommenced on Tuesday last. A lady required to teach singing. Lansdowne House, Burwood.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS commence on MONDAY, the 5th November. Candidates names will not on any account be received after the 23rd October. It is requested that application for local examinations in country districts be sent in as soon as possible.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The EXAMINATION for Sir HERCULES ROBINSON'S PRIZE will commence on the 11th December. The Plays proposed for competition are—"Henry IV." (part 2), "Henry V.," "Henry VI." (part 1), "Julius Cæsar," "Hamlet," "As You Like It," "Measure for Measure."
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The "JOHN BROWN WATT" EXHIBITION will be awarded on the 1st January, 1878, to a boy who shall have been educated for at least three years at one of the schools under the Council of Education, and shall have passed the best examination at the Senior Public Examination in November. It will be payable in three sums, viz., £30 for the first, £40 for the second, and £50 for the third year, such sum to be expended in the maintenance of the boy in such a course of education as the Senate may consider necessary to qualify him for Matriculation.
Applications for two Bursaries of the annual value of £50 each, tenable for three years, will be received up to the 1st January, 1878, from persons living away from Sydney. The holders will be exempted from fees, and will be required to reside in one of the Affiliated Colleges, or in some place approved by the Senate. Candidates must have presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination, or must have passed the Junior or Senior Public Examination in one of the local centres of the colony, and the sections in which they pass must include sections 3 and 4.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

ORMONDE HOUSE, PADDINGTON.
A CLASS FOR DANCING every WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock p.m.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Ladies who, in answer to advertisement, applied for the appointment of Morning Governess to a family at Paddington, are respectfully informed that the vacancy is filled.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING has removed his classes to the New Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street. Pupils are requested to attend MONDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, at 7 sharp; visitors at half-past 8.

WANTED to purchase UNSTOCKED COUNTRY, suitable for breeding cattle; area extensive. Thomas Cook, Turanville, Scone, New South Wales

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The GREAT SALE of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and ANGLO-AMERICAN ORGANS, will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 p.m.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers, Spring and O'Connell streets.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances made by the undersigned on wool and other produce placed in their hands for sale in the colonies or shipment to Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., their London firm. Advances made on stations and stock. Station stores supplied.
DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.
Offices: Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street (next Messrs. W. Laidley and Co.'s), Sydney.

ADVANCES made on Wool, Metals, and other colonial produce, for Sale here, in London, or elsewhere. Credits granted for purchase of goods, and indents executed on the most favourable terms, through our London house, Messrs. John B. Watt and Co., 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Lloyd's Agency.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of WILLIAM RICHARD RILEY, of Tenterfield, in the colony of New South Wales.
Take NOTICE that, on THURSDAY, the sixteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as the course of business will permit, this Honorable Court will be moved on behalf of the abovenamed insolvent, that his Estate may be released from sequestration.
Dated this thirtieth day of July A.D., 1877.
JAMES HARVEY HINDMARSH, Solicitor for the said Insolvent, Inverell: by his agent, ROBERT HENRY MARINER FORSTER, 203, York-street, Sydney.
To the Chief Clerk in Insolvency, R. H. Sempill, Esq., the official assignee, and the Creditors in the said estate.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
WILLIAM PICKETT, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Trust Property Act, 1862, the creditors of the deceased are requested to send in full particulars of their claims to THOMAS DAVIS, of Terrigal, in the said colony, the Executor in the said Will named, on or before the twentieth day of August next, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 7th day of July, 1877.
M'CARTHY, ROBERTSON, and FISHER, Pitt-street North, Sydney, Proctors for the said Executor.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In the Will of EWEN WALLACE CAMERON, late of Ewenton, Balmain, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of the Executors have this day been filed in my office, Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, and all persons having claims on the said estate, or being otherwise interested therein, are requested to come in before me at my office aforesaid, on or before the twenty-second day of August instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and, if they shall think fit, object thereto; and if at or before the time above-mentioned no exception shall be taken to the said accounts, then the same will be inquired into and disposed of in due course of law.
Dated this third day of August, A.D. 1877.
T. M. SLATTERY, Prothonotary.
JAQUES and JAQUES, Proctors for the Executors, 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Estate, Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of JOHN SARSONS, late of Albury, in the colony of New South Wales, Farmer, deceased, intestate.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration of the estate, goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the above-named deceased may be granted to CATHERINE SARSONS, of Albury aforesaid, the Widow of the above-named JOHN SARSONS, deceased.
Dated this fourth day of August, A.D. 1877.
ALFRED HARVEY EMERSON, Proctor for the said Catherine Sarsons, Albury, by JOHN SHEPHERD, his Agent, 281, George-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
ACCOUNTS, with plans of distribution in the undermentioned estates, showing dividends as specified, are now filed in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, for inspection of all persons interested; and notice is hereby given that such accounts and plans will be submitted to the Court for confirmation on THURSDAY, the 9th day of August, 1877, if not previously objected to.
Dated Sydney, 25th day of July, A.D. 1877.
THOMAS JAMES, of North Yass, Innkeeper, deceased (No. 13,325), a dividend of twenty shillings (20s) per £ on proved concurrent debts, and showing balance at credit of estate.
JOSEPH CRABB EDGECOMBE, of Coopers' Arms, Pyrmont, Innkeeper (No 13,323), a dividend of three shillings and three-farthings (3s 0¾d) per £ on proved concurrent debts.
GEORGE LILLY BORTHWICK, of Balmain, Painter (No. 13,241), a dividend of one shilling and threepence and nine-sixteenths of a penny (1s 3 9-16d) per £ on proved concurrent debts.
ALFRED SANDEMAN,
Official Assignee.
132, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS. NEW BUILDING FUND.
As it is now intended to proceed at once with the additions and alterations, SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the New Building Fund will be received by the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. F. J. THOMAS, Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Office, at foot of Market-street, or the undersigned.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

NO. 1 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to an ADVANCE will take place THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Secretary.

I, JAMES W. RICHARDS do hereby state that I am not a married man as reported, and whosoever has reported so, states a falsehood.
(Signed) JAMES W. RICHARDS, Watson's Bay.

IN THE ESTATE of MARY O'NEILL, late of Lower George-street, Sydney, Deceased.—NOTICE.—Creditors and others having CLAIMS against the above estate are hereby requested to forward particulars of same to the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 13th August next, at the expiration of which time the distribution of assets of said deceased will be made, having regard only to such claims of which notice has been received.
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, Administrator.
122, Pitt-street, Sydney, 12th July, 1877.

LIME.—The undersigned beg to intimate to the BUILDING TRADE, that on and after this date their PRICE for LIME will be,
£1 10 0 per ton.
£1 17 6 per half-ton.
(Signed) DUNLOP, GALL, and CO.,
Marulan Marble Lime Co., Hay-street.
(Signed) JAMES HOGG, Sussex-street.

WOOL.—The undersigned will make liberal ADVANCES on wool of the ensuing clip.
A. HINCHCLIFF,
Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

NOTICE.—My present premises being inadequate to requirements of my business, Luncheons will be discontinued. Cakes, Bonbons, &c., Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, Picnics, &c., supplied as usual. H. De Josselin, 9, Bond-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—NOTICE in the Insolvent Estate of W. T. YEOMAN, late of 170, Pitt-street.—All ACCOUNTS due to the above estate to be paid to the undersigned only, or to his written order.
WILLIAM YEOMAN.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—The undersigned is open to negotiate for a client with owners of Freehold or Leasehold Property who would be willing to Build and Lease for a long term first-class Wholesale Premises, ground-floor space required about 9000 feet super. Situate Pitt, George, or York streets, between Hunter and King streets.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, Belmore-chambers, 247, George-street.

MEDICAL.—The undersigned Chemists and Druggists, in order to give opportunity for study to those in their employ, have agreed to put up their shutters at 8 o'clock, and to close at 9 p.m., from and after MONDAY, the 6th instant, Saturdays excepted. A competent dispenser will always remain on the premises:—
Messrs. A. J. Watt and Co., Watson, Larmer, Abraham, Mitchel, Poulton, Sanders, M'Carthy, Wells, Saunders, Eames, Weekes, Finch, Sloper, Turner, Sadler, Long, Moore, Harris, Henry, Bentley, Collins, Hume, Martin and Fisher, Rose, Hamilton, Hughes, Randerson, Harcour, Pons and Knowles.

NATIONAL SHIPWRECK RELIEF SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The public are requested to consider the claims of the above Society, now formed, and to forward their contributions to any of the commitee, or to the undersigned.
A. T. WILSHIRE, 2, Bridge-st.-chambers } Joint Hon.
J. G. CATLEY, Woolloomoo Bay. } Secs.

TENDERS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 24th July, 1877.
TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to Noon of TUESDAY, the 7th August, for Building a Whale Boat, for the Pilot Station, Manning River.
Specifications may be obtained on application at the Office of the Marine Board.
W. R. PIDDINGTON.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 9th of August, for sundry additions, &c., to stores at rear of R. Uther, Esq.'s premises, Pitt-street.
Plans and specifications, and all particulars, may be obtained at the office of
THOMAS ROWE, Architect,
Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO SPECULATORS, SHIPPING MERCHANTS, and OTHERS.
TENDERS are invited up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, for the LEASING of that entirely new building, CHANGE ALLEY, situate at the corner of Pitt and Alfred streets, Circular Quay.
The building contains NINETEEN very conveniently arranged and well lighted offices, in addition to all outside conveniences, and will be completed as per plans and specifications, which may be seen at our office.
The whole to be leased for a period of three years from completion of the building, and the successful tenderer will be required to pay all City and Municipal Imposts.
The highest tender will not necessarily be accepted.
The buildings can be inspected and lithographic plan may be seen and further particulars obtained at the rooms.
HARDIE and GORMAN,
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required for the Erection and Completion of Weatherboard House, in Caroline-street, Balmain, Plans and specification at Mr. WRAN'S, Waterview-street Balmain, from 5 p.m. till 9 p.m. Open till the 8th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—Mr. ALBERT BOND, City Architect, will receive TENDERS up till SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, for the Erection of a Congregational School Room, at North Shore.
Plans and specifications to be seen at his office, No. 175, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TENDERS invited until 10th instant for sundry Alterations in George-street.
F. H. REUSS, Sen., Architect,
142, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of new BANKING PREMISES for the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, at Armidale.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to the manager of the Bank of New South Wales, at Armidale, or at the office of the architects, to whom tenders, endorsed "Tender for new Banking Premises for the Bank of New South Wales, at Armidale," are to be delivered on or before TUESDAY, 14th August.
Security will be required for the due performance of the work.
Forms of tender may be obtained from the manager of the Bank at Armidale; or at the Architects' office.
MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TENDERS for SLATING Cottage, Boulevards, Petersham. Apply on the Job.

TENDERS for PLASTERING Cottage; labour. Boulevards, Petersham. Apply on the Job.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.
TENDERS are invited, until 6 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, for the supply of White (unbroken) Metal for O'Connell Ward.
Specifications can be seen, and all information obtained at the Town Hall.
F. W. LLEWELYN, Council-clerk.
Town Hall, Newtown, August 4th, 1877.

FOR SALE by Tender, the STOCK-IN-TRADE of W. CREGO, jun., Draper, 237, Pitt-street. Full particulars to be obtained on the premises; or of W. GARDINER and CO, 327, George-street.
Tenders received till 11 o'clock on SATURDAY next, August 11.

TENDERS required for erection of two Jetties. Plans and specifications at office of JAS. COX and CO., Victoria Wharf.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited on 18th for the erection of four Shops, at the corner of Market and Castlereagh streets.
Plans and specification at 130, Pitt-street, Terry's-chambers.
WILLIAM BOLES, Architect.

TENDERS are invited until the 9th instant, for the erection and completion of a Hotel at Paddington, for Mr. Quigley. For plans, &c., apply A. M'GOVISK, 10, Belvoir-street, Alfred Park.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.—TENDERS, for the Lease of the Tolls on Mitchell Road, for the remainder of the year, at per month, will be received at the Council-chambers, Raglan-street, up till 7 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.
Any information can be obtained on application to the Council-clerk, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, from 6 to 8.
JAMES JONES, Council-clerk.
Alexandria, August 4, 1877.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

AMERICAN HARNESS, best quality, single and pair horse buggy, carriage, and express harness. JOHN BRUSH, Importer and Manufacturer, 407, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

SYDNEY UNITED OMNIBUS COMPANY (Limited).—Omnibuses, large and small Waggonettes, and Picnic Waggons will be let for private parties, theatres, picnics, &c., on reasonable terms and at short notices.
HORSES, suitable for carriage, buggy, saddle, dray, or farm purposes, for SALE.
Particulars may be obtained on application at the Head Office, 72, King-street.
C. A. WILSON, Secretary.

BUGGIES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at
JOHN ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the work.

WANTED to purchase a Timber CARRIAGE. Apply Storekeeper, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

HANDSOME bay saddle HORSE, 15-2 high, bred by Mr. Rouse, Guntawang, £25. WOOLLER'S.

BROWN first-class buggy HORSE, £35; saddle Hack, £10; Pony, £10; Saddles, £2. Wooller's.

FOR SALE, good HORSE and CART. 383, Sussex-street.

A GRAND Buggy MARE, for SALE; well bred, good action. W. HARRIS, Haymarket.

BARRON, MOXHAM and CO., Importers of every description American BUGGIES and Carriages, Express Waggons, Wheelstocks, and Ash and Hickory Plank, American Harness best quality, single and double Buggy, Carriage, and Express Waggon.
Offices and Stores—50, Clarence-street.

CHESTNUT first-class Hack, good weight carrier, £35; handsome well-bred Hack, £15. KNIGHT.

BAY first-class buggy and saddle HORSE, £18; pair light waggon Horses, £36. KNIGHT.

NEW WAGGON, pair staunch Horses and Harness, £70; hooded Waggonet, £28. Knight, Castlereagh-st.

HOODED Sociable, £45; double-hooded Buggy, £35; American Tray Buggy, £25; Phaeton, £20. Knight.

NEW Spring-cart and Harness, £15; Spring Van, £10; Spring Dray, £12; Saddles, 50s. KNIGHT.

HEAVY Draught STALLION for SALE, one of the finest colts in Sydney. KNIGHT, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, cheap, turn out, new CAB, Horse, and Harness: price, £110; or Cab sold separate. M'ENERNEY and WAINMAN, Coachbuilders, Paddington.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB beg to remind the Trade and private purchasers that a very ATTRACTIVE and EXTENSIVE Sale of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and ANGLO-AMERICAN ORGANS, will be held by us, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS have been renowned for their excellence and purity for nearly a century, and almost universally recommended by the leading medical men of the day—have always had the patronage of Royalty, and continue to be supplied to her Majesty the QUEEN.
At Hotels, Cafés, &c., ask for SCHWEPPE'S, and see that the name is on the label over the cork.

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AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Stage Manager .... Mr. B. N. JONES.

Second Appearance of Mr. SOTHERN as LORD DUNDREARY.

Second Appearance of Mr. FRED. LYSTER as ASA TRENCHARD.

THIS EVENING, VICE-REGAL COMMAND NIGHT.

His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, K.C.M.G., the Honorable Lady Robinson, and Suite, have signified their intention of honouring the theatre with their presence this evening.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
LORD DUNDREARY ...... Mr. SOTHERN.
ASA TRENCHARD .... Mr. FRED. LYSTER

SPECIAL TICKET NOTICES.
All Tickets not used on Saturday Evening will be available for any of the performances during the season.

DRESS CIRCLE SEATS
May be secured in advance at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s.

PURCHASE YOUR TICKETS
During the day at the Victoria Theatre, and secure the PRIVILEGE OF ADMISSION a quarter of an hour before the public.

Box plan at Elvy and Co.'s.
Tickets for all parts of the house on sale during the day, in the Theatre Vestibule from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Carriages for 10.45 p.m.

Doors open for Ticket Holders at 7.15 p.m.; ticket offices at 7.30.
Performance will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Titus and Locke .... Managers.
Charles J. Crouse .... Business Agent.
THIRD WEEK.
A BILL OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE.
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS
will appear
THIS EVENING, August 6,
and every Evening until further notice,
in their original Operatic Extravaganza, written for the Troubadours by Mr. N. Salsbury, entitled the
BROOK.
"For men may come and men may go,
But I flow on for ever."
DESCRIPTION of the "BROOK!"
A party of ladies and gentlemen, members of the Theatrical Profession, accept the hospitality of a gentleman, who has provided for them a dinner in the woods. The spot selected is a beautiful glen, on the banks of a mountain brook, and thither they repair and give themselves up to the enjoyment of the hour in true picnic style. The gurgling Brook keeps time to the happy voices of the joyous revellers, whose overflowing spirits find vent in admirably arranged situations, permitting a vast amount of exquisite music—solos, quartettes, &c.—ending with a grand Rain Storm Quadrille and Chorus, giving an appropriate finish to a day of genuine enjoyment.
CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Tracy Thornton .... N. Salsbury
A Turtle .... By Himself
Peter Montrose .... John Webster
One Fishpole .... And line
Festus Heavysides .... John Gourlay
Two Bottles .... Uncorked
Rosa Dimplecheek .... Nellie M'Henry
A Boat .... Property Man
Blanche Sylvester .... Blanche Corelli
Lunch Basket .... Quartette
Umbrellas .... Well spread.
The Music and Incidents have been carefully selected and arranged by, and will be under the direction of Mr. FRANK MEADER, including, among the many gems, a new arrangement of "J'Aime Le Militaire," and an exquisite original ballad, entitled
"Come to me, quickly, my Darling,"
Miss BLANCHE CORELLI.
"BROWN, THE TRAGEDIAN," and, for the first time in Australia, "BRANAGAN'S BAND,"
Mr. JOHN GOURLAY.
An entirely original Song and Dance, entitled "My Pretty Daisy,"
Miss NELLIE M'HENRY,
composed expressly for her by Mr. Frank Maeder,
Mr. N. SALSBURY, after his delivery of "SHAKESPEARE'S SEVEN AGES,"
will introduce a few of his marvellous characterizations of NOTED ACTORS,
among whom may be mentioned, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Barney Williams, Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Fletcher, &c.
The general festivities of the Picnic, under the supervision of its genial host, Mr. JOHN WEBSTER, are brought to a termination, as per argument, at 10.30 p.m., by
"Rain, Rain go away,
Come again another day,"
Good Night! Good Night!! Good Night!!!
The beautiful scene—"THE PICNIC GROUNDS," by W. J. Wilson.
Prices—1s., 3s, 5s. Tickets at Nicholson and Ascherberg's Music Store.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Under the management of Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
MONDAY EVENING, August 6,
and
until further notice.
Unprecedented success
of
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH.
FIRST TIME
in
Australia
of
Dion Boucicault's
brilliant play
FORBIDDEN FRUIT.
Mr. CATO DOVE .. Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH
Mr. Charles Buster .... Mr. W. Andrews
Captain Derringer .... Mr. Booth
Podd .... Mr. Melville
Swallback .... Mr. Leston
Victor .... Mr. Alexander
Porter .... Mr. Nunn
Conductor of Train .... Mr. Flynn
Mademoiselle Zulu .... Miss Tilly Andrews
Mrs. Cato Dove .... Miss Henderson
Mrs. Charles Buster .... Mrs. Radcliffe
ACT I.
DOVE'S CHAMBERS, in the TEMPLE.
ACT II.
REFRESHMENT ROOM, RAILWAY STATION.
ACT III.
SUPPER ROOMS, CREMORNE GARDENS.
To conclude with the Comic Drama
THE DEBUTANTE,
or
THE FIRST NIGHT.
Achille Talma Duferrei (an old French Actor) .... Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Hycinthe Parnassus (the Author) .... Mr. H. Leston
Honorable Herbert Fitzdangle .... Mr. Verner
Mr. Flat (a Manager) .... Mr. Melville
Mr. Vamp (a Prompter) .... Mr. Alexander
George (a Call Boy) .... Mr. Nunn
Rose Duferrel .... Miss Henderson
Arabella Fitzjames .... Miss Tilly Andrews

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE U. S. MINSTRELS.
SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, August 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
VALEDICTORY PROGRAMME.
"Ellene Allanah," "Old Aunt Jemima," "Sada Ray," "The deep sad sea," "He said, I said," "Wake us at dawn."
LA SONNAMBULA
THE MORNING GLORIES
HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR
HUDSON'S ODDITIES.
First time of the wonderful
BABY ELEPHANT.
REMEMBER LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8,
BENEFIT OF
Mr. L. BRAHAM.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' HALL.—This Hall is disengaged from the 10th to 17th instant, inclusive.

GUILD HALL, Castlereagh-street.—A select Quadrille Assembly will be held in the above on MONDAY, 6th August. Dancing from 8 till 12. Young Australian Band engaged. Double tickets, 2s 6d. E. Roberts, sec.

FOLEY'S ATHLETIC HALL, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets.—GRAND ASSAULT D'ARMES will take place at the above hall, on MONDAY NIGHT, 6th August. Doors open half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats, 2s 6d. Wind up between L. Foley and gentleman amateur.

HERCULES AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—The Annual DINNER will be held at the Masonic Hall, on TUESDAY, 7th instant, at 8 p.m.
I. R. COHEN, Hon. Secretary.

DRUIDS' PICNIC, at CHOWDER BAY, THIS DAY.—Steamers start from Circular Quay—first at 9.30 a.m. and one every hour till 2 p.m. Lots of amusement provided. Tickets, 2s each; children, 1s; children under 10 years, free.
J. MITCHELL, Secretary.

DRUIDS' PICNIC, THIS DAY.—EUGENE BEDA, the One-legged Gymnast, will appear.

ST. BARNABAS' SCHOOLROOM.—GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in aid of Perseverance No. 124 Sons of Temperance, THIS NIGHT, Monday, August 6, 1877. J. G. ORAM, Hon. Secretary.

HAWKESBURY RACE CLUB,
SPRING MEETING,
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 16th and 18th August 1877.
Patron—His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson.
President—Arthur Dight, Esq.
Vice-President—William Gosper, Esq.
Stewards—The Committee.
Judge—The Hon. Richard Driver.
Handicapper—J. A. Scarr, Esq.
FIRST DAY:
Trial Stakes, 60 sovereigns; to start at 1 p.m.
Hawkesbury Guineas, 200 guineas; to start at 1.45 p.m.
Hawkesbury Grand Handicap, 300 sovereigns; to start at 3 p.m.
Prince of Wales Stakes, 50 sovereigns; to start at 3.45 p.m.
County Purse, 70 sovereigns; to start at 4.30 p.m.
SECOND DAY:
Hurdle Race, 70 sovereigns; to start at 1 p.m.
Mares' Produce Stakes, 100 sovereigns; to start at 1.45 p.m.
Flying Handicap, 70 sovereigns; to start at 3 p.m.
Maiden Plate, 100 sovereigns; to start at 3.45 p.m.
Turf Club Handicap, 100 sovereigns; to start at 4.30 p.m.
ADMISSION TO GRAND STAND:
Ladies—one day, 5s; two days, 7s 6d.
Gentlemen—one day, 10s; two days, 15s.
Children—2s 6d each day.
Members of the H. R. C. are allowed the privilege of taking one lady free of charge to the Grand Stand.
Tickets of admission to Saddling Paddock for Jockeys and Trainers can be obtained from the Secretary on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th August.
Excursion Trains will leave Sydney for the Racecourse each day of the meeting, leaving visitors at the entrance gates; excursion fares.
C. S. GUEST,
Secretary H. R. C., Richmond.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 222, Pitt-street.—Open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Just added, glass-blowing and carpet weaving. Admission as usual. Concert every night at 8.

OPEN THIS EVENING
UNTIL SIX O'CLOCK,
THE ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
ADMISSION FREE.

FURNITURE ETC.

IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
REDUCED PRICE LIST.
No. 1. For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2. For Treadle Use, with table, complete, £6.
No. 3. Ditto with cover and lock and key complete, £7.
☞ There are worthless German and Birmingham imitations in the market! Every genuine American "Home Shuttle" Machine is stamped "M. Moss and Co., Sole Agents, Sydney."
We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail Agent, where the Machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system. Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.
Sole Wholesale Agents,
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

£22 10s will now purchase a nice leather dining-room suite, at the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE, the suite consists of nine articles, viz.:—Couch, Gent's. Easy Chair, Ladies Easy Chair, and six dining chairs.
THE OTHER PRICES are £25, £27 10s, £30, £35, and £45.
THE DRAWING-ROOM SUITES range from £16 to 40 Guineas.
THE IMMENSE STORE of newly imported Furniture requires to be seen to be appreciated.
The LATEST EDITION of the "HISTORY of the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE and ECONOMICAL HOUSE FURNISHING GUIDE" gives full particulars how to furnish a house for the sum of £15, £25, £35, £50, £70, £100, £150, £200, &c., and may be had gratis on application.
FOR TOWN AND UP-COUNTRY BUYERS.
PORTABLE TELESCOPE TABLES, 5 feet, with patent screw, £3 3s each; or packed in a case, with 6 nice chairs, £5 10s the lot.
Portable oval extension tables, 8 feet, walnut, with three extra leaves, packed in a strong case, with 12 walnut chairs, for £11 the lot. This item is especially worth interior notice.
74 samples of portable American chairs to select from: Kitchen chairs, dining-room chairs, bedroom chairs, office chairs, picnic chairs, nursery chairs, verandah chairs, garden chairs, children's chairs, rocking chairs, easy chairs, leg-rest or sleeping chairs, library chairs, deck chairs, comfortable arm chairs, hall chairs, sewing chairs. These chairs are all portable, and can be sent in small packages to any part of the colony, in half-dozens, dozens, or any quantity. 20,000 of these chairs, as shown in 74 different kinds, ranging in price thus—3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s, 8s 6d, 9s, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s, 15s, 17s 6d, 20s, 21s, 22s 6d, 25s, 32s 6d, 35s, and £2 each.
Orders accompanied by cash remittance will be promptly attended to. Such portable articles are worthy the attention of those who are furnishing houses in the country, as they cost but a trifle for freight and carriage.
It may be well to mention that six dining chairs and two arm chairs can be snugly packed in a case and delivered at Railway Station or Steamer's Wharf for the sum of £2 17s 6d.
W. B. CAMPBELL,
Royal Furnishing Arcade,
next to the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Visits of inspection to this magnificent furnishing emporium are respectfully solicited; and it is noteworthy that the numerous salesmen are instructed not to worry visitors.
W. B. C.

WAR, WAR, WAR.
The
WILLIAMS' AMERICAN SINGER'S
SEWING-MACHINE,
has fought its way against all competitors, and is to-day the leading Sewing-machine of the world.
100,000 are now used in America
400,000 are now used in Great Britain
3,000 we have ourselves sold in Australia, during the last two years
thus proving it without doubt to be the best FAMILY LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE ever made
FIRST PRIZE awarded at Brisbane, 1876.
FIRST PRIZE awarded at Philadelphia, 1876.
FIRST PRIZE awarded at Sydney, 1877.

	£	s.	d.
Price of family machine, complete	£7	0	0
Price of No. 2 machine for tailors	10	10	0
Home Shuttle hand machine	4	0	0
Little Wanzer ditto ditto	4	0	0
New Express chain stitch	3	5	0

N.B.—The sale of the AMERICAN SINGER'S is rapidly increasing every month,
THUS GIVING THE BEST TEST OF ITS POPULARITY.
It will last a life time, is the best and cheapest.
TURNER and WOOD, Sole Agents,
349, George-street.

HOME SHUTTLE.—The last shipment to hand of these matchless Machines evidence great improvements. It is now simpler and better than ever, and is a perfect beauty. A child can learn to operate it in a very short time. It is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
C. E. FULLER, Retail Agent, 387, George-street.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—Superior Walnut Drawing-room SUITES, manufactured on the premises, by competent workmen, of best materials, covered in rich cretones, satteens, tournays, reps, silk cotelaines, brocatelles, satins, &c., various patterns, from £20.
J. NEWTON, Upholsterer, &c.,
Furniture Warehouse, 83, York-street,
Wynyard-square.

THE NEW WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE, with automatic (or self-adjusting tension). Recent improvements have made this machine free from all difficulties. NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE. S. HEBBLEWHITE, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE, Family CARRIAGE and double set of HARNESS. HUGHES, Auctioneer, 292, Pitt-st.

BAY, 15.2; 1 of the handsomest Saddle, Side-saddle, and nicest action Buggy Horses in the city, 40 guineas; black good Buggy Horse, £12; Chestnut, very neat Buggy and Saddle Mare, £15; bay Draught Horse, 30 cwt. trial in sand, £25; child's Pony, £8.
M'CARTY and CO., 235, Castlereagh-street.

16 NEW Spring-carts, £14; Dealer's Van, £18; Hawker's Cart, £22; Tilted Cart, £9; very light Pagnel Cart, £28; 6 new double Buggies, £45; new Sociable, £60; 2 light Waggons, £22; light single Buggies, £20 and £35; Digger's Dray and Harness, £14; stylish Dogcart, £40. M'CARTY and CO., 235, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, a Pagnel SPRING-CART and Harness, almost new. Nr. 2, Hibernia-terrace, Albion-street.

LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

SURRENDERS.

Francis Marrin, of Camden Haven, farmer and punt lessee. Liabilities, £156 2s. 1d. Assets, £24. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Margaret Sullivan, of Newcastle, widow. Liabilities, £87 8s. Assets, £7. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, August 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Smith, special examination of insolvent; Benjamin Braun, special examination of insolvent and witnesses; Charles Frederick Reid Allen, application for order for production by official assignee of documents herein; rule nisi for compulsory sequestration, De Lissa v. O'Neill, adjourned hearing from 2nd instant. Before the District Commissioner: Joseph George Wood, second, at Young; Thomas Brown, first and only, at Bega.

Tuesday, August 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Certificate applications—Walter Johnston, Truth Butts, William Conn, George Willoughby, John Cowan, William Charles Hawkins, Anthony Saverio Appleton, John Foreman, Robert Somerville, Christopher Brown, Thomas Millar Wellington, Michael Simmons; application under rider to 10th Vic. No. 14, Jabez Buckman. Before the District Commissioner, at Yass: Michael Ryan, first and only.

Wednesday, August 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Williams, adjourned first and only; George Charles Johnstone, second; William Conn, special for proof of debts; Walter Frederick Ginger, first and only; John F. M'Donald, first and only; George Rogers, first and only; William John Hammill, first and only; William Clark Benton, special for proof of debts; George Seymour Cock, first; James Stephen Gilmore, first; George Hutchinson, first; George Thomas Robinson, first. Before the District Commissioner: Charles Wilson, first and only, at Murrurundi; Joseph Wonders, first and only, at Newcastle.

Thursday, August 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Rules Nisi for compulsory sequestration—De Lissa v. Daniel Diggs, J. R. Love v. G. A. Davis, Benjamin Nelson v. Adolphe Roesser. Accounts and plans for confirmation—Thomas Moon, dividend 7¼d. on concurrent proofs; Thomas James, deceased, dividend of 20s., and balance to credit of estate; Joseph Crabbe Edgecumbe, dividend 3s. 0¾d. on concurrent proofs; George Lilly Borthwick, dividend 1s. 8 9-16d. on concurrent proofs.

Friday, August 10, at 11 a.m. Before the Chief Commissioner: Lewis Solomon, adjourned special for proof of debts and directions; Joseph Jarrett, for consideration of reports and account; Joseph Jarrett, for ratification of directions; E. Row and Company, adjourned special for proof of debts; Michael James Dempsey, adjourned third; Gottfried Fischer, second; Patrick Blanton, second; Alfred Mancer, first and only; Thomas Flynn, first and only; Walter Walsh Benbury, first and only; John Webb, second; James Ford Walker Alldis, first. Before the District Commissioner, at Grafton: Leopold Girard, special examination.

Monday, August 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: David Barnett and David Laurence Levy, special examination of witnesses; Benjamin Braun, special examination. Before the District Commissioner, at Casino: Jeremiah Saul, first and only; James Kirkan Horseman, first and only.

Tuesday, August 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioners: Certificate applications—Thomas Freeman (Freeman Brothers), William Newton, George Harrison, John Sharpe, Frederick Lewis Nott, Joseph Sandy, William Lawson Bettington, Agnes Dettmann, Edward Henry Taylor (Saint Vincent Company), John William Adams, William Henry Williams, and Joseph Cohen. Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Savage, first and only at Wagga; Jacob Weifert, first and only at Yass.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge WILKINSON.
Mr. W. J. Foster prosecuted for the Crown.

KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Ellen Hughes was charged with having kept a disorderly house on the Newtown Road. The neighbours had complained of the way in which the house was kept, and senior constable Broderick and constables Fox and Chapman visited it on several occasions, and gave evidence of the drinking and disorderly conduct which went on there. The jury, without retiring, found the prisoner guilty, and, it being the first offence, she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Darlinghurst gaol.

Peter Boylan and Deborah Boylan, his wife, were charged with a similar offence. Mr. Roberts defended the female prisoner. Prisoners kept a public-house in Clarence-street, which, it was alleged, was used with their knowledge and consent by prostitutes as a place of resort for carrying on their trade. Constable Terry gave evidence as to the character of the visitors to the house, and other evidence was given as to its being a nuisance to the neighbours, both by day and night. The evidence of women frequenting the house was given. It further appeared on the other side that some of the visitors to the house might have been considered to be married, and also that the male prisoner had on some occasions given certain information to the police which had led to the conviction of notorious offenders, friends of the female witnesses. Mr. Roberts, for the female defendant, submitted that if the house was visited for immoral purposes it was without the knowledge of his client, and that she was therefore imposed upon. He also urged that the prosecution arose from a conspiracy of the female witnesses, originating in a desire for revenge on the prisoners. The prisoner also protested his entire innocence in the matter. Evidence of the female prisoner's previous good character was adduced. The jury, after retiring, found both prisoners guilty, but recommended them to mercy. Remanded for sentence.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Smart and Cunninghame.

Eleven persons were fined for drunkenness; eight others pleaded guilty to like misconduct, but as there was no previous conviction against them they were severally admonished and discharged.

Caroline Lindo, convicted of being an idle and disorderly person, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

John Hogan was charged with having been for an unlawful purpose on the grounds of the Sydney University. Special constable Goodhew deposed that he was aroused about 6 a.m. by a violent ringing of the gate bell, and on proceeding thither found that the staple had been drawn and, with the lock, was lying on the ground; on looking about the premises he found the prisoner in the flower-garden, and gave him into custody for being there with an unlawful intent; he had in his hand a stockwhip, which is the property of Charles Badham, who resides on the premises. Prisoner offered no defence, and was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

Cornelius Conn was summarily convicted of having stolen a sofa, valued at 15s., the property of Henry J. Shying, and was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Alfred Addis was committed for trial on a charge of unlawfully wounding, in a scuffle, one John Mooney, and was allowed bail for his appearance.

THE ROSTER.—Monday: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Pearce, Hunt, Davies, Alexander, Bull, Palmer, Harris, M'Lean, Watkins, R. C. Murray, and Graham. Tuesday: Messrs. Kippax, Hughes, Charlton, Evans, Hezlet, Linsley, Paling, Woods, Bailey, Helsham, Calvert, Perdriau, Mills, Hyam, Forsyth, and Lipman. Wednesday: Messrs. Chapman, Curran, Guy, Solomon, Gorus, M'Beath, Dixson, Thorne, and Moore. Thursday: Messrs. Thompson, Smithers, Vickery, Lester, Alexander, R. Murray, Waugh, Beaumont, Connell, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Mullins. Friday: Messrs. Hill, Oatley, Neale, Jolly, Reading, Holborow, Ridge, Pope, and Moses. Saturday: Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Hunt, Taylor, and Edwards.

Five inebriates were each fined 5s., and one was fined 10s., with the customary alternatives.

James Napier, engineer, for using obscene language in Pitt-street, was fined 20s., or seven days.

William Roshue, cook, for being drunk and disorderly in George-street, was fined 20s., or seven days.

Maria Reece, servant, for being drunk in Argyle-street, was fined 20s., or seven days.

William Morrison, labourer, and James Stephens, boiler-maker, were each fined 5s., and Donald Stuart, fireman, and Alfred Baxter, seaman, 10s. each, for riotous behaviour in public places.

Robert Morrison, boiler-maker, for being on the premises of St. Mary's Cathedral, with intent to commit a felony, was sentenced to three months in gaol, with hard labour.

Henry Williams, alias Whitewash, labourer, and an old offender, for using indecent language in Crown-street, was fined £3, or two months.

ROSTER.—Monday: Messrs. Lester, Holborow, MacMahon, Gray, Marks, Goodridge, and Brodribb. Tuesday: Messrs. Hunt, Reading, Purves, Smith, Paxton, Neale, and Ridge. Wednesday: Messrs. Josephson, Roseby, Smart, Brown, Senior, and Palmer. Thursday: Messrs. Oatley, Raphael, Charlton, Solomon, Bird, M'Beath, Davies, Murray, Harris, and Gray. Friday: Messrs. Lester, MacMahon, Smart, Manning, Morgan, Charlton, and Goodridge. Saturday: Messrs. Voss, Taylor, Hunt, Greville, and Edwards.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.—There is another magazine paper on the Eastern Question (says the *Examiner*), which, after all that has been said, has a certain freshness and authority—one by Sir George Campbell, in the *Fortnightly Review*. Sir George proposes a free handling and new partition of all that troublesome region of mixed races and weak Governments, stretching from the Danube to the Indus, and from the Sea of Aral to the Straits of Babelmandeb, comprising Turkey in Europe and in Asia, Turkistan, Afghanistan, Persia, and Arabia. On this large scheme we will not remark further than that Sir George agrees with Lord Stratford in advising the retention of Constantinople by the Turks, and that he proposes its being carried out by a friendly understanding with Russia. He would not exactly have us swear eternal friendship with Russia, but he would have us frankly and virtually acknowledge that we have opposing interests, and endeavour to come to a pacific agreement and compromise. The basis of this understanding would be a recognition of the interminable difficulties and unprofitable waste of resources which cannot but arise out of unfriendly relations between the two Empires. We have extended our Empire in Asia within the last half-century as far as we wish, and with unparalleled rapidity of annexation; our whole concern is to keep what we have got, and we should not churlishly seek to interfere with an expansive tendency as natural as our own, so long as it does not threaten our possessions. Civilization must be looked upon as more or less of a failure if a peaceful understanding is impossible.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION IN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE decision in the Franconia case undoubtedly left the law on the question to which it related in a very anomalous and unsatisfactory position. The mere fact of the narrow majority—seven judges against six—by which the conviction of Captain Kuhn was set aside would in itself have been sufficient to weaken the authority of the judgment as a final settlement of the law; and it so happened that some of the seven judges who disclaimed jurisdiction over the prisoner did so upon grounds which seemed to invite further action in the matter. The disclaimer was in most of their judgments qualified by remarks tending to show rather that the jurisdiction had not been duly and formally assumed than that there was no right to assume it. The failure of the jurisdiction, *in other words*, was due in their opinion to a mere defect of municipal procedure and not to a limitation of international right; and they seemed almost to suggest legislation by which this defect should be supplied. To this invitation Mr. Gorst's Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Bill was an avowed reply; and in the speech with which he introduced it he naturally dwelt upon the expressions of judicial opinion which have called it forth. Sir George Bowyer, who followed him, was more successful in pointing out the defects of the measure as it stood than in combatting its principle. So far as details are concerned, it would no doubt be impossible to accept as it stands a measure which would confer upon the English Courts not only criminal but civil jurisdiction over foreigners in our territorial waters. The Legislature could not of course commit itself to an enactment which might be taken as converting all children born on board foreign ships within three miles of the English coast into English subjects, or as affecting to compel two foreigners, parties to a contract made within the same limits, to decide any dispute arising under it by the rules of English law. In these respects Mr. Gorst's bill was undoubtedly open to objection; but Sir George Bowyer's protest against its extension of our criminal jurisdiction appears to us to be of much more doubtful weight. And the same remark applies to the criticism of Mr. Staveley Hill. The arguments that the Act "could only be enforced by cannon shot," that it would give rise to the "greatest complications," and that "attempts to enforce it would bring us into collision with other countries," are all arguments which assume the negative of the proposition upon which the bill is based—namely, that it is within our competence as a matter of international right to assume criminal jurisdiction in our territorial waters; and that the only reason why our courts cannot and do not exercise such jurisdiction at present is that it has never been conferred upon them, as the judges hold to be necessary, by formal Act of the Legislature. This proposition may of course be by possibility an erroneous statement of international rights; but Sir George Bowyer and Mr. Hill have no right to assume this, and we cannot discovered from their speeches that they did anything more than assume it. For such generalities as that "the high sea is the property of all nations," simply beg the whole question at issue. The high sea is beyond doubt the property of all nations but the question is whether "all nations" have not by that common consent of which rules of international law are the expression, conceded to each other certain special rights over the common property to a certain distance from each other's shores—among which rights is that of the criminal jurisdiction claimed by Mr. Gorst's bill. That special rights of some kind and to some extent have been conceded, is not and cannot be denied; the existence of revenue laws, and the machinery for enforcing them, is alone conclusive on this point; and the contention of those who support the bill, is that these rights include and imply a title to enforce the criminal law of the riparian State over the same limited area. That this is so is clear if, as Sir John Holker and ten of the thirteen judges held, the sea to the three-mile limit is actual "territory" of the adjacent country; but even without going so far as this, it would still be possible to support the claim of jurisdiction. The claim might be fairly within the scope of the exclusive authority granted to individual States by the community of nations, even though that grant did not amount to a cession of a piece of the common property; and whether this is so or not is a matter not to be decided by the offhand generalities to which the opponents of the bill appealed. And if we may accept Sir William Harcourt's account of the law prevailing on this subject in other countries, the generalities in question will have very little weight indeed. Sir William Harcourt described *the decision in the Franconia case* as "having taken the Governments of foreign countries by surprise." It was, he continued, "a disclaimer on the part of the English courts of a jurisdiction which up to that time had been universally supposed to exist, and which was exercised by the other countries of Europe." Now if this last statement of fact be correct (and if so, we must confess our surprise that so important a point in their argument was overlooked by the Crown counsel in their dealing with the purely international aspects of the Franconia case) the main objection taken by Sir George Bowyer falls to the ground. For whether foreign countries are or are not within their international rights in exercising the jurisdiction which Sir William Harcourt attributes to them, it is manifest that they could raise no objection to the assumption of a similar jurisdiction by the courts of this country.

However, the course taken by the Government renders it unnecessary to debate *this question further*. Mr. Gorst has withdrawn his bill upon an assurance from the Attorney-General that her Majesty's Government are considering what steps should be taken in the matter; and we may look forward, we hope, to the introduction of a Government measure on the subject in the course of this or the ensuing session. No doubt it is, for many reasons advisable that legislation of this kind should not be undertaken by a private member. It is desirable, as Sir John Holker says, to ascertain what laws are in existence in other nations on this subject, and to legislate upon it only after agreement among the principal nations of the world. Moreover, as regards our foreign possessions—India and the colonies—it would, we admit, "be wise to ascertain what are the views of the inhabitants of these colonies with respect to this matter, and what are the laws already in force among them, in *order* that we might know that the legislation which we should propose would not clash with these laws;" and though this, as it seems to us, could be easily ascertained by a private member, in spite of Sir John Holker's doubts on the point, the same is, of course, not equally true of the information to be obtained from foreign Governments. There are, too, as the Attorney-General said, points of detail involved in the settlement of the territorial limit, upon which *it* would be well to arrive at an agreement with other countries. But it is satisfactory to feel that, unless Sir William Harcourt is mistaken, no difficulty in point of principle can possibly arise between our own Government and those of the other countries of Europe. These Governments, if Sir William Harcourt is right in his facts, will reply that they had "universally believed" in the existence of a criminal jurisdiction of States over their territorial waters; that they have themselves, in fact, exercised such a jurisdiction; and that, therefore, we have their consent to our conferring it upon our own law courts whenever we please.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(From the Times, June 6.)

THE following correspondence with regard to the Suez Canal was issued yesterday. Reference was made to it in the House of Commons yesterday:—

"No. 1. The Earl of Derby to Lord Lyons.
"Foreign Office, May 16.

"My Lord,—M. de Lesseps called upon me at the Foreign Office on the 10th instant, having, as he stated, come expressly from Paris to lay before her Majesty's Government a project for regulating the passage of ships of war through the Suez Canal.

"I received him in company with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he handed to me the draught project of which I enclose a copy.

"After some conversation, I told him that the question of the position of the Suez Canal under present circumstances was a difficult and delicate one, and that I could not then say more than that the project which he had been good enough to submit to me should have full consideration.

"Her Majesty's Government have since carefully considered the project, and have come to the conclusion that the scheme proposed in it for the neutralisation of the Canal by an international convention is open to so many objections of a political and practical character that they could not undertake to recommend it for the acceptance of the Porte and the Powers.

"Her Majesty's Government are, at the same time, deeply sensible of the importance to Great Britain and other neutral Powers of preventing the Canal being injured or blocked up by either of the belligerents in the present war, and your Excellency is at liberty to inform M. de Lesseps that her Majesty's Government has intimated to the Russian Ambassador that an attempt to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the Canal or its approaches would be regarded by her Majesty's Government as a menace to India, and as a grave injury to the commerce of the world. I added that on both those grounds any such step—which her Majesty's Government hope and fully believe there is no intention on the part of either belligerent to take—would be incompatible with the maintenance by her Majesty's Government of an attitude of passive neutrality.

"Her Majesty's Government will cause the Porte and the Khedive to be made acquainted with the intimation thus conveyed to the Russian Government, and her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and Agent in Egypt will be instructed to state that her Majesty's Government will expect that the Porte and the Khedive will on their side abstain from impeding the navigation of the Canal, or adopting any measure likely to injure the Canal or its approaches, and that her Majesty's Government are firmly determined not to permit the Canal to be made the scene of any combat or other warlike operations.

"In stating this to M. de Lesseps, your Excellency will explain that her Majesty's Government have thus taken the initiative in regard to the protection of the Canal on account of the pressing necessity, as regards British interests, of maintaining the security of the Canal, and they do not doubt that if the Canal were to be seriously menaced the French and other Governments would adopt a similar course.

"I am, &c.,
"DERBY."

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

"Memorandum by M. de Lesseps.

"The very clear declaration made by the English Government to the two Houses of Parliament of its resolution to maintain the freedom of the passage of the Suez Canal for its men-of-war has led me to believe that there might now be an opportunity of concluding an agreement with other Governments on this subject.

"As president of the financial company with which England is connected, I submit to Lord Derby a project simply expressing my personal views, which I have reason to believe the Duc Decazes would be disposed to adhere to after a private conversation which I had with him yesterday morning.

"Should the British Minister not think it well to initiate negotiations with the other Cabinets, I would make, at Paris, to the representatives of the several Powers interested, the overtures which I have made to Lord Derby and the Duc Decazes.

"FERD. DE LESSEPS."

"London, May 10, 1877."

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

"International Agreement as to passage of Ships of War through the Suez Canal."

"Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 the complete liberty of passage through the Maritime Canal and the ports connected with it has been respected for State vessels as well as for merchant ships, even on the part of belligerent Powers at the time of the Franco-German War.

"The Government of ——— now agree to maintain the same liberty to all national or commercial vessels, whatever may be their flag and without any exception it being understood that national ships will be subject to the measures which the territorial authority may take to prevent ships in transit from disembarking on Egyptian territory any troops or munitions of war."

No. 2.—"The Earl of Derby to Mr. Layard.*

"Foreign Office, May 16.

"Sir,—I transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, respecting a project, of which a copy is also inclosed, communicated to me by M. de Lesseps, for the neutralization of the Suez Canal.

"Your Excellency will see that her Majesty's Government have declined to adopt that project, but have informed M. de Lesseps of the intimation made by her Majesty's Government to the Russian ambassador that an attempt to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the Canal or its approaches would be regarded by her Government as a menace to India, and as a grave injury to the commerce of the world, and that on both these grounds any such step—which her Majesty's Government hope and fully believe there is no intention on the part of either belligerent to take—would be incompatible with the maintenance by her Majesty's Government of an attitude of passive neutrality.

"I have to request your Excellency to acquaint the Porte with the intimation thus conveyed to the Russian Government, and to state that her Majesty's Government will expect that the Porte and the Khedive will, on their side, abstain from impeding the navigation of the Canal, or adopting any measures likely to injure the Canal or its approaches, and that her Majesty's Government are firmly determined not to permit the Canal to be made the scene of any combat or other warlike operations.

"I have addressed a similar despatch to her Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. I am, &c.,
DERBY."

* A similar despatch was addressed to Mr. Vivian.

ERZEROUM.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.)

THE town of Erzeroum, situated nearly 6000 feet above the level of the sea, is about 40 feet higher than the Splugen Pass, and only 100 yards lower than the famous Col of Mount Cenis; but, as the roofs of its mud houses are all flat, and the by-streets only a few yards wide, a man, by stepping across the latter, might easily walk along the top of the town, the appearance of which, when covered by the population enjoying the coolness of a summer's evening, presents an appearance equally gay, animated, and extraordinary—resembling a fair on the summit of a flat mountain. The walls of the citadel contain many inscriptions in both Greek and Armenian, while markets, bazaars, caravanserais, baths, fountains, Christian churches and Mussulman mosques, old tombs covered with cupolas, manufactories, of arms, of leather, and saddles, are scattered at intervals throughout Erzeroum, which, besides its dirty and crooked little streets, is traversed by ancient and subterranean passages, communicating with a marsh at some distance off. The precise date of the construction of Erzeroum is probably unknown; but it is certain that, about 1500 years ago, Theodosius, strengthening it with a strong fort, made it the capital of Armenia, and that the Patriarch Yezre, in the year 632, assembled a Council there, by order of the Emperor Heracius. Although the capital of the country, the base of operations, and the key of Kars, there is nothing in Erzeroum to show that either offensive or defensive operations are being carried on inside its walls, for beyond crowds of ill-clad soldiers, wild Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks, who complain loudly and in surly tones of poverty and hunger, little indicates the likelihood of its being forced to stand a siege before many weeks. Christians as well as Turks have been compelled to work at the fortifications, but although new, and constructed according to European models, they are not of a nature to justify a belief that they will cause the beleaguering of Erzeroum to take a place among the great sieges of this or any other century. A detached fort, which, situated on a high hill, commands the whole town, is not supplied with water; but even if its garrison could hold out without that element, an adjacent eminence, entirely undefended, affords every facility for Russian occupation; because, being partly masked by rocks and other impediments against the Turkish guns, the Muscovites can easily take possession of it, and then moving on to the great fort, bring the place to terms. Shells directed against this outwork would fall into the most crowded part of the town, but independently of either Russian cannon-balls or Russian strategy, it is the general opinion that Erzeroum will not hold out for a greater period than a few days. Provisions are doubling and trebling in price almost every day. The inhabitants express their discontent and anger at having soldiers and volunteers billeted in private houses. Deputations of women constantly irritate the old Pasha with loud clamours, and complain that while their husbands are fighting with or looking at the enemy from long distances, they and their families are left to starve. Meanwhile the Circassians, heavily armed, empty-pocketed, and very hungry, being unable to resist the temptation of forcibly appropriating whatever eatables came within their reach, so alarmed the peaceable part of the population with their rough and uncouth manners that the Pasha sent them to swell the famished army composing the force of Mukhtar, who, contrary to the custom of war in like cases, has put all his troops on diminished rations, with a view, perhaps, of getting them into really good training, and ridding them of what he may think superfluous flesh.

An ordinary traveller passing rapidly through these districts, and depending altogether for his information upon the statements of Turkish dignitaries and officials, learns as much about the condition of society there as a man who passes over England in a balloon learns about the geological structure of that island. Yet such men generally give their opinions with greater confidence, and often command greater attention, than do consuls, missionaries, or foreign residents, who in reality are alone acquainted with an organization which has divided the population into two parts, the robbers and the robbed. But it is the Mussulman peasant that is ground down to the last point of human endurance. The Christians often farm the taxes, and then, in the name of the Government, become the oppressors of the Turks. The latter are honest and manly; the former are cringing and deceitful. To say that the Christians in Mesopotamia are not tortured depends on the definition attached to the meaning of that word, but to declare that all accounts of their ill-usage are true is a statement so unreasonable as to be worthy only of a farmer of the Ottoman taxes. I have conversed with all ranks and conditions of men, I have heard falsehoods, and I have wondered at the misery of the people, but after all I am inclined to think that English sympathy might be extended to the poor, pious, and patient Mussulman, instead of being entirely lavished on these unhappy idolators whom people choose to call Christians.

No soldiers in Europe are better fighting men than the Turks. Hardy, fierce, but at the same time docile and obedient, they only require brave and, above all, honest leaders, who will not cheat them out of the greater part of their miserable pay, to make them worthy of disputing the palm with any troops in the world. They are proud of their exploits under English officers, and they long to be again led into action by some of our countrymen, instead of by the dolts who look better subjects for extreme unction than for warlike enterprise, and who think more of their pipes, their prayers, or their women than of the honour of the Sultan's arms.

The arrival of General Sir Arnold Kemball was greeted with demonstrations of the greatest delight, the soldiers collected in crowds to get a sight of that handsome and distinguished officer; but the temporary enthusiasm thus inspired soon died away when they heard he had come as a spectator and not as a commander. Soldiers who have no confidence in their officers have no confidence in themselves; the spirit of an army thus composed becomes broken, and it is unfit for service against disciplined troops.

The Pasha of Erzeroum, named Ishmael the Wolf, sent a muleteer, whose mules carried a considerable sum of money, besides provisions and letters, to the town of Ardahan, which the gentleman of three tails did not know was closely blockaded by the Russians, notwithstanding my telegram to you to that effect on the previous day. The muleteer, together with his bills of lading, stating that, having been paid in advance, he was only entitled to the sum of 100 piastres on the safe delivery of the goods into the hands of the Commander of the Faithful in the beleaguered town, was taken by the Cossacks, whose captain being what Mr. Freeman would call a "jester," paid the muleteer the 100 piastres due to him, and then, seizing the commodities intended for the Turks, sent back the customary receipt, duly signed, together with the following letter, addressed to the Pasha:—"Pillar of the Universe, Just Man of the Age, Nourisher of the Poor, peace be with you! We have received your consignment in safety. May God protect your slave who has delivered them into our hands! May your condescension increase towards your servants, who will ever rejoice at receiving your presents on similar terms!"

Typhus fever is already raging in the town, and twenty men, whose constitutions, undermined by hunger and privation, were unable to resist that horrid distemper, died in the hospital yesterday. The hospitals are without medical comforts, and the doctors, most of whom are Austrians or Hungarians, have been without pay for several months. Many of these gentlemen declare that they are actually starving, and their wan looks do not belie that statement. Some of the soldiers have not been paid for over a year, and actually beg for a few piastres to send home to their famished children. The Pasha's (of Bayazid), harem arrived safely from that town yesterday in luxurious carts; but although that dignitary managed to save himself and his women, the military chest, so he said, at least had been captured by the enemy. On the departure of Mukhtar from Kars, the women—who have much greater influence than they are credited with in England—assembled in great numbers, and, having railed at him as a coward and foul son of a burnt owl, declared that a distaff and a loom were the weapons of all others most suited to his feeble temperament.—*Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.*

COUNT DE STRZELECKI'S WILL.

IN the Probate Court on April 20, the suit of De Strzelecki and Von Slupski v. Sawer came before the President, Sir James Hannen. It was a suit instituted by the plaintiffs, the son of a deceased brother and the children of a deceased sister, to set aside the will of Sir Paul Edward, Count de Strzelecki, of Saville-row, on the ground that the instrument was not duly executed, and further, that the testator did not know and approve the contents.

Mr. Cohen, Q.C., and Mr. Searle appeared to support the will, and Dr. Tristram for the defendants.

The learned counsel said the testator was a man of most remarkable character, and a native of Poland. He came to reside in England in 1843, and rendered himself remarkable in consequence of his exertions during the famine in Ireland, for which he received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty. He was intimately acquainted with the defendant, who was a member of the banking firm of De Vaux, and the testator assisted in the financial operations of the firm, and participated to some extent in the profits. These savings he invested in life annuities; thus showing that it was not his intention to benefit his relatives in Posen to any great extent. In 1870 he made a will, in which he left £1000 to two of his relatives abroad, and legacies to his servants, and the residue to "dear friend, Admiral Sir G. Grey." Subsequently, he made another, which was executed on the 3rd of October, 1873. The death of testator took place on the 6th, and probate of the will was obtained on the 13th, and the present suit was instituted to prove the due execution of the will of the 3rd of October. The last will revoked the legacies to his relatives in Posen. It doubled the legacies to his servants, and it constituted Mr. Sawer the sole residuary legatee. The testator had been visited to within a very short time prior to his death by Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P. for Peterborough, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; and he should call the latter gentleman—who saw the testator on the very day the will was executed—who would state his opinion of the state of mind of the testator at that period.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was then sworn and examined by Mr. Cohen. He said: I knew the testator, Sir Paul Edward de Strzelecki for over twenty years. He was a remarkable man, of great information, of singularly wide experience, high character, much more than ordinarily so, of collected balance, and one of the most self-possessed men I have ever seen—much beyond the average of men in that respect. We always looked on him as one of our young old men, and it was a great surprise to me to learn, the last time I saw him, that he was labouring under illness which proved mortal. I saw him on the 3rd of October. On that occasion he appeared not only to be competent, but in the same balanced state of mind for which he had been remarkable all his life. If you wish I will refer to a conversation which I had with him, and which I entered in a kind of journal or diary I keep. The conversation, however, made a deep impression on my memory. It was a retrospect of his past life; that he was well aware he was about to pass out of the world at peace with all men, and further, that he had considered the future he was entering. A short time prior to the discovery of his illness he contemplated with considerable pleasure a continental tour he proposed making. He had medical advice as to the state of his health prior to leaving town. He (testator) received an excellent account of the state of his health. After that an internal disease manifested itself, which left no doubt as to the fatal issue; yet, notwithstanding that the testator was fully aware of the circumstance, he spoke without the slightest disturbance or excitement whatever.

Mr. Cohen: On the occasion that you last saw the testator did you consider him calm and collected and perfectly able to execute a will?

Mr. Gladstone: He was collected as you are yourself, sir, or, with submission, as his lordship on the Bench.

Cross-examined by Dr. Tristram: My impression is that it was late in the day when I saw the testator, as when in office I never was accustomed to make calls early in the day. He appeared to me to be a singularly generous and very kind-hearted man, but I must explain that he never admitted men to have an insight into his mind to discover that he was better than his neighbours. But he was a remarkable man, moving about the world apparently like other men, but spending a very large income and time and thought for purposes of the highest benevolence. He never told me any intentions as regarded his relatives in Russia, or matters connected with the testamentary disposition of their fortunes. I saw him on the occasion I have spoken to for about half an hour. He was not then suffering from absolute pain. He was not supposed to be so near death as he in reality was. He never spoke to me about his relatives abroad.

The evidence of Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P. for Peterborough, taken by commission, was read. It stated that at the time the will was dated the testator was, in the opinion of Mr. Hankey, in a perfectly collected and sound state of mind.

Mr. John Sawer said he was the defendant in the suit, and was senior partner in the firm of De Vaux. He had known Sir Paul for over thirty years. He transacted business for him. He saw him in September, 1873, on his return from a visit to Mr. Baring's, and again on the 19th of September and on the 2nd of October, and every day after that down to his death. On the 2nd of October, the testator told him he wished to make some alteration in a will he had already executed. The testator afterwards gave him the will, told him the alterations he desired, and the present will was accordingly drawn out and afterwards executed. It was attested by two of his clerks. After the will was executed he gave it to witness to take care of, having endorsed the envelope as containing his last will and testament. He was perfectly competent to make a will at the time he put his signature to the instrument now in Court. He (witness) was told to burn the old will, which he accordingly did. The testator died on the 6th of October.

The two clerks of Mr. Sawer said they affixed their signatures to the will as attesting witnesses.

His lordship pronounced for the will, and he did so after having read the diary of the testator for the last three years, which contained even the entry of the last interview the testator had with Mr. Gladstone. He gave the costs of the suit out of the estate.

THE BOSPHORUS AND THE DARDANELLES.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes an account of the fortifications of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The current in the Bosphorus, says the writer, goes at the rate of a German mile an hour; no rowing-boat can make any way against it, and even sailing ships can only get into the Black Sea with a strong wind. The narrowest part of the Bosphorus is the northern, extending from the entrance to the Black Sea to the village of Buyukdere. This part is about two German miles long, and from 1500 to 2000 paces wide. From Buyukdere, which is about a German mile and a half from Constantinople, the channel becomes broader, and affords a secure anchorage to the Turkish fleet. On the high steep banks of the narrower part of the channel is a series of natural positions which have been skilfully taken advantage of by the Turkish engineers. The edges of the cliffs are covered by old and new fortifications built into the rock; some of these are opposite each other, others stand alone. Proceeding towards Constantinople from the Black Sea, the Bosphorus entrance is first protected by the batteries of Poiraz Burnu on the south, and Papas Burnu on the north, and by the towers and walls of the Phanar on the Asiatic coast. Next are seen to the west the battlemented walls of Karibyeh, and to the east the bastions of Fil-Burnu. A little farther to the south is the defile formed by the fortifications of Rumeli-Kavak on the European, and those of Anadoli-Kavak on the Asiatic side; and this is followed by the works of Madjar Burnu, resembling a citadel, whose guns command the whole width of the Bosphorus. These works are the strongest on the line from the Black Sea to Constantinople. The channel nearest the capital is defended only by two old castles—Rumeli Hissar on the European and Anadoli Hissar on the Asiatic side. The difficulty of passing a hostile fleet through the Bosphorus is still further increased by the fact that the only navigable part of the channel is from 200 to 300 paces wide, and is close to the European coast, so that the ships are almost touched by the muzzles of the Turkish guns. A fleet attempting to force its way into the Bosphorus from the Black Sea would have to run the gauntlet of eight batteries, with 122 guns; and if one or two larger ships were sunk, the channel would be blocked to the others. Hitherto no attempt has ever been made by a hostile Power to penetrate by force of arms into the Bosphorus, and the fortifications, which at the time of the Crimean war were armed with old guns, firing stone shot of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are now partly provided with Krupp coil guns, protected by earthworks.

The approach to Constantinople from the Ægean Sea by the Dardanelles is more practicable for a hostile fleet than that from the Black Sea by the Bosphorus. The channel of the Dardanelles is ten German miles long, about three-quarters of a mile wide on the average, and about 2500 paces across at its narrowest part. The current, owing to the greater width of the channel, is less rapid than that of the Bosphorus, and the banks are not rocky, as they are in the latter channel. At the south-western outlet of the Dardanelles there are two old fortifications—Sed-il-bar on the European side, and Kum-kaleh on the Asiatic side. The strongest defensive point is a little more to the north, between fort Tchanak-Kalesi on the Asiatic side and fort Nagara on the European. Several batteries, with 15-centimetre Krupp guns, have been lately erected here. The only instance recorded in history of a hostile fleet penetrating to Constantinople through the Dardanelles was the achievement of Admiral Duckworth with an English fleet of eight ships of the line, four frigates, and several fireships, who entered the Dardanelles on the 19th of February, 1807, and arrived at Constantinople on the following day.

IMPERIALISM AND REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.—The *Saturday Review*, in an article on the state of affairs in France in May last, observes:—"The friends and enemies of the new Ministry agree at least in this, that the only foundation and reason of its existence is the determination that a French Republic, in any sense which the most moderate Republicans think deserving of the name, shall not exist. France is not to govern itself, but is to be governed. But the government of the nation, as opposed to the governing of the nation by itself, is, in the present state of France, Imperialism and nothing else. The Legitimists have no power, or chance of power, or wish for power. Their function is to grumble and scorn and wrap themselves in the cloak of their own virtue. As to the Orleanists, they are utterly dead as a party. It is almost impossible to meet a Frenchman who avows himself to be an Orleanist. There are a few members of the Orleans family, and a few men of eminence belonging to a past generation who are popularly called Orleanists, but there are no hopes or prospects attached to the name. Bonapartism, on the other hand, is a very living and powerful reality. The family of the Bonapartes has scarcely anything to do with Bonapartism in its real meaning, except that the party must have a head, and a Court is essential to it. Imperialism is essentially based on a certain way of looking at life which has a great hold on France. It signifies the desire of gentlemen to keep down snobs, the desire of adventurers to push themselves, the desire of those who have rank and wealth to see refinement and luxury triumphant, the desire of the timid to hold a quiet life, the desire of the busy to make money, and of the pious to see religion glorified, and the desire of Frenchmen to hear the world talk once more of the power and fame of France. The strong influence which this mode of regarding the aims of human existence exercises on French society can only be appreciated by those who, like the Germans, study a country before talking of it. Republicanism in France rests on the discordant foundations of high principle in some, and envy in others, and to Imperialists both elements are equally obnoxious. High principle is bad style, and the envious are to be made to keep their envy to themselves by being trodden under foot. In the contest which the Marshal has now provoked, Imperialism and Republicanism are brought face to face, and one of the two will conquer. The Imperialists have in the moment possession of the field. Their representatives do not call themselves Imperialists; but that is a mere question of name, or at most refers to the extremely subordinate question whether they favour the restoration of the Prince Imperial or not. But the programme of the Government is in all essential points thoroughly Imperialist. It proposes to manage elections, to let loose Imperialist prefects and sub-prefects on the departments, to call the clergy to its aid, to make all its adversaries feel that it has the army at its back, to give order instead of liberty, and to let polite society and fashionable politicians distribute the prizes of ambition. This is Imperialism pure and simple, and it makes no difference whether evening receptions are given by a lad and his mother, or by a most respectable soldier and his wife."

ITALIAN IRONCLADS.—A bold advance in the construction of ironclad ships has been decided upon (says the *Times* of May 28) by the Italian Government in respect to the two vessels which are to succeed the Duilio and the Dandolo. The new ships are now begun, but it will probably be six years before they are complete. They are to be unrigged turret-ships, propelled by twin-screws. They are to be much larger than the largest ships in the British Navy, and much faster, in addition to which they will be much more costly. The most powerful engines in her Majesty's fleet are those of the Inflexible and the Dreadnought, working up to between 8000 and 9000 indicated horse-power. But this enormous amount is to be at least doubled by the engines of the Italian ships. According to present conclusions, the armour will be steel, probably a metre thick, or fully half as thick again as the *maximum* armour of the Inflexible. What guns these colossal ships are to carry is as yet undetermined, but it is not unlikely that in ordnance as well as in other respects the forthcoming ships will transcend all predecessors.

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THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

(From a Military Correspondent of the Times.)

THE campaign of 1870-71 brought into prominence several facts which had been guessed at previously, but remained unaccepted because not supported by evidence. One of them was the great importance of field artillery when used boldly and skilfully in masses. No sooner was the war at an end than the nations began to vie with each other in the production of field pieces which should fulfil all the various conditions required. France and Russia modified their armaments immediately Prussia brought hers nearer to perfection. England, which had up to that time led in the race for artillery, was content to wait till some surpassingly good system could be devised. Only Austria remained inactive with a field artillery possessing guns of an antiquated pattern. The old guns were too short, too large in the bore and made of a metal, a sort of bronze called "gun metal," which, from its comparative softness, was unfit to bear heavy charges without losing its shape. There were other faults in the system not worth recording here. Be it enough to say that, though in this case as in others, antiquity found its warm defenders, the guns were finally condemned by the general voice. But then came the question how were new ones to be obtained, and the difficulty was for a time well-nigh insuperable. The new Prussian gun was creating a sensation by the efficiency of the projectiles, the velocity with which they were fired, the lightness and handiness of the gun. Specimens were procured by the Austrian War Office, and found to be all that was promised on their behalf. They were steel breech-loaders, made by Krupp, of Essen. The steel was a good metal and the workmanship was all that could be desired; but two difficulties rendered their adoption impossible. There were no steel works in Austria known to be capable of producing such weapons, and the money to buy them abroad was not to be found in the Austrian Treasury. Besides, no nation likes to be dependent on another for its arms. There was much consternation and many proposals by men who saw in the necessity of the Government a great opportunity for the advancement of their personal ends. The problem was to combine excellence of material, design, and workmanship with cheapness.

The solution was found by General Uchatius, the well-known chief of the gun factories for many years. In the first place, the guns and projectiles were designed on a model very similar to that of the Prussians, but with what the Austrians hold to be considerable improvements. For the metal and manufacture General Uchatius fell back on the old bronze guns and the workmen who were accustomed to make them. The softness of the metal was overcome by a process of chilling similar to that in use for the Palliser iron shells. At first the metal cracked in all directions, but after a long series of experiments a medium point was found at which the bronze would retain its old elasticity, while acquiring the necessary amount of hardness to resist expansion and the wear and tear of powder and projectile. One more point had to be gained—the support of the interior by pressure from outside, which we obtain in England, and Krupp obtains according to a system copied from England, by shrinking or forcing on one ring after another. This support was brought about in the case of the Austrian bronze guns by boring the interior gun small to begin with, and stretching it gradually by means of slightly conical tubes, driven in one after another until the bore attained its required dimensions. When a gun is completed, a ring of metal cut from its interior will expand, because relieved of pressure, another ring cut from the exterior will contract, because the resistance to its pressure no longer exists. General Uchatius asserts that copper without any tin in it would answer the same purpose with similar treatment, and though the old material containing tin has to be used up, the proportion of tin is reduced to about 8 per cent. The guns so made have been fired many thousand rounds without appreciable injury, and the general result is that, whereas a couple of years ago Austria was behind all the rest of the nations of Europe in the material of her field artillery, she has in a few months become possessed of a complete equipment for her army with a reserve of about 400 guns, and this equipment is one of the best in Europe. The cost of transformation has been less than £25 a gun, including every expense, such as proof, &c. But, unfortunately, such a metamorphosis is not complete without change of carriages and ammunition. The new carriages are made of steel plates, bound round with wrought iron flanges. The wheels are of wood, with bronze axletree boxes. I am told that some of them have borne the shock of 10,000 rounds fired from the guns they supported. Of course the guns are breech-loaders, of a pattern almost identical with the new Prussian system—many-groved, with four copper rings on the projectile to take the rifling. The wedge to close the breech slides in at the side, and is of the same material as the gun. A copper cup and ring which can be taken out and renewed at any moment check the escape of gas, and the vent is also of copper, so arranged as to be fitted from the inside like a shouldered bolt with a hole in it. If after firing many rounds in action the vent begins to yield to the force of the gas and becomes too large or out of shape, a few blows of a hammer from the outside will drive it into the bore of the piece, and a new vent can be fixed from the inside very rapidly even on the field of battle. Everyone with whom I have conversed speaks of the new guns as a great success, and the inventor is now pushing on to the manufacture of siege guns. It is even intended to try whether very large pieces cannot be made on the same principle, as the siege guns have proved to be a great success. A gun of 30 centimetres bore has been designed, and will doubtless be made and tried. But artillerists will withhold their verdict, knowing that it is one thing to make good field guns, quite another to carry out the same principle in the manufacture of pieces of large calibre.

The projectiles are still common shell, shrapnel, and case. The two latter have nothing very special in their design, but the common shell has been copied, with improvements, from the double-walled shell of the Prussians. The fault of the common shell generally as a projectile has been that it broke up into a few large pieces, and therefore, though destructive to buildings and earthworks by reason of its large powder charge, had very little effect on bodies of troops. The Prussian and Austrian double-walled shells, as they are called, have a thin outer case enclosing a second wall of iron so made that the bursting of the powder charge breaks it up like the old Armstrong segment shell into a large number of pieces, each of which is large enough to kill. A similar effect is produced in the English service by the so-called "water shells," tried experimentally at Okehampton. Only the water shell breaks up into an indefinite number of pieces, some of which are very small, while the Prussian and Austrian shells, like the old segment shell, break into a definite number of pieces of a known size. Austria is certainly to be congratulated on her success. Never, probably, was so great a mass of artillery transformed in so short a time. Never certainly since the introduction of rifled guns has so large a step been made at once by any artillery. A year or two ago it seemed as if the Empire-Kingdom was going to be once more too late—unready in a vital point at a critical moment. The danger has now passed, for if, as is probable, the reserve of ammunition is still somewhat scanty, the extraordinary activity which now prevails in the Arsenal will soon complete the necessary quantity. About 2000 guns have been transformed in nine months or so, and the organization which is capable of achieving so great a feat may be trusted to provide the additions.

Changes, probably for the better, have also been made in other departments of the army. For instance, the Staff was in the old days a close constitution, having its own promotion and acquiring a set of fixed ideas often antagonistic to those of the service generally. When this old organization was broken up and officers obliged to mix and take promotion with the rest of the army, the reformers went too far, as reformers will sometimes. A staff-officer was severely tested and severely worked, but went back to his regiment to be promoted only in his turn. The result was that many of the best officers refused to strive for a prize which gave nothing but hard labour, and only those came in who could distinguish themselves in no other way. There were two lists of officers—those who, having passed a special examination, were on a list for selection, and those who, not having so passed, could only rise with the rest of their comrades. The principal change has been that the Emperor, aided by the Chief of the Staff, now selects a few periodically for promotion; and among them are sure to be those who have shown ability in Staff employment. No doubt a road is thus thrown open to a certain amount of favouritism. But the fact is that in a country such as Austria it is all important to have the higher ranks as well as the middle classes represented in the army. Without doubt there is some such danger, and a friend of Austria would be glad to see a little more of that personal smartness which, though a poor substitute for knowledge and efficiency in the field, has yet its moral force over the mids of soldiers. What a pity it is that the pendulum must swing so far before it rights itself. Again, just as general service brings under discipline in the ranks all the lower classes, or at least a large proportion of them, and so teaches them habits which will be of use to them hereafter, in like manner must the upper ranks be taught to bear cheerfully the toils of a military career in wild uncivilized quarters, lest they should sink into sloth and sensuality in the Capuan charms of Vienna. The organization of a national army is far from being a simple matter, and, while giving full advantage to talents and education, there are other requisites which must not be altogether forgotten.

The tactics of the Austrian army have been entirely changed since 1866, when the only notion of meeting the fire of modern artillery and breech-loaders was to thrust men forward into the jaws of death. Happily, the extreme has in this case been avoided. Infantry battalions do not march steadily in line or column to the cannon's mouth, but neither do they hang back to fight only defensive battles, as some theorists would set us to do. It is recognised that to remain in a position will neither win battles nor campaigns. The attack is, therefore, assiduously practised, but always in dispersed order. I am told that one fault commonly prevails. When, at manœuvres, a position is captured, the work of the day is too often considered to be at an end, whereas, in truth, one of the most important tactical principles remains to be illustrated. The new order of fighting which is now universal has the inseparable disadvantage of mixing different battalions or brigades in a certain amount of confusion. The Prussians in their real tactical studies, not in the show manœuvres to which they invite all the world, practise assiduously the rally after the combat. A position taken is almost invariably crowned at once with artillery, under cover of which the mixed troops rally rapidly, while others held in reserve push the advantage home. In England we have up to this time hardly admitted the necessity of submitting to confusion among the troops, and it is therefore logical enough not to practise getting them out of it. The Austrians admit the necessity of the dispersed order, with its inevitable sequel, the mixture of battalions, but they do not seem to practise sufficiently the reduction of confusion to a minimum, or the pressing an advantage when gained over the enemy. All this may seem a trifle to some readers, but when troops are equally matched it is just such trifles which decide the day, and fortune goes to that side which has left nothing undone to insure success. As to the men themselves, they have a general appearance of youth, and do not look well fed. The first fault is mended by time, and the regiments would look very different if their reserves were called to the ranks. The second cannot be remedied without an expenditure which the nation could ill bear. The Austrian Army is now, and has been for several years, the cheapest in Europe of those that are paid and fed at all. Only in Turkey are to be found men who will fight without pay and march almost without food, thriving where other troops would starve.

Nothing is more certain than that the Austrian army is not mobilized, and that no sensational exploit is to be expected of it at the present. But it has made preparations for mobilization, if necessary. In the first place, there are the permanent preparations made during ten years of peace. The stores are ready, and the reserves of men who would be called up on a system differing from that of either Germany or France. In Germany a regiment is always in one place—its own district. Its reserves are there also, and consist of men who have been trained originally, for the most part, in the same regiment. They know their officers, and their officers know them. This is the ideal of mobilization. In France the men of the reserve in a certain district have been trained in different regiments, and on mobilization join the regiment which happens to be at that moment in their district. They may never have seen a single officer or man in it before. This is a very imperfect system, and is the fruit of political necessity. No Government in France has yet dared to localise its Army Corps completely. The Austrian system is something between the two. The reservist belongs to a certain regiment with which both he and his district have local ties and sympathies, but he may have to go a long distance to join it, as it is not necessarily nor habitually quartered near its own district. The German has his old regiment and all his own kit close by him at all times. The Frenchman has his equipment near him and the regiment he is to join, but it is not likely to be that in which he learnt drill and discipline. The Austrian finds his equipment near him, and goes to his old regiment, but it may be far off. The Englishman does not find his equipment near him (though I hope he soon will), does not join his old regiment, and may even join a regiment which is at a considerable distance from him. As for the immediate preparation, many men who were out of the way have been warned to be ready, if required, and contracts have been arranged for waggons in case the army should take the field. The supply of the new guns has been pushed on with unusual vigour, and plans for concentration have been worked out. Austria may never move, but she has wisely determined to be ready to move if necessary. She will not be behindhand, as she was in 1866.

SOME ASPECTS OF CHARITY

(From the Saturday Review.)

REVENGE has been called a sort of wild justice, and the same name might be given to many forms of charity. The wildness, of course, would not lie in that ferocity of meddlesomeness which is sometimes shown by people who vex the poor with their visits, but in a vague and random mode of setting social differences to rights. Among the many impulses to active beneficence a subdued sense of the wrong that is in the world is one of the strongest. In different degrees almost everybody with any heart feels, or has felt, that he has more than the share he deserves of the world's good things, while his neighbours have often less than, in an ideal society, all men and women would possess. This sense of justice, of δικαιοσύνη, to use the untranslatable Greek word, may become so strong as to prevent people from enjoying their own part and lot in existence. George Eliot has drawn a character of this sort in Dorothea, and, to judge by her autobiography, George Sand was a sufferer from the same form of mental malady. Dorothea could not even take her pleasure quietly in works of art, because so many of her fellow-creatures were incapable, through the strain of bad fortune and the want of education, of the same enjoyment. A great deal of charity—most of it perhaps, in the beginning—springs from this gnawing sense of restlessness, this want of acquiescence in the disparity of conditions, and from the consequent effort to put life straight.

It is clear that different people will feel this inequality of human fates in different relations of life, and in very different degrees. No one is supposed to be exempt from this *malaise* at Christmas, when the opulent purchasers of turkeys and of the materials for mince-pies are expected to right the wrongs of those who have no mince-pies and no turkeys. The want which others feel of food and shelter and clothing, of which we ourselves have abundance, is the most obvious and striking shape of social disparity, the aspect of the wrong in the world which lies nearest to sense. But it is not the most delicate, far-reaching, and sympathetic charity which is stirred to the practices of Christmas. Unless we put our own joy in punch and the wassail bowl and so on, we are not much more moved in midwinter than at any other time to right the wrongs of the punchless, and so to enjoy old English merriment with a clear conscience. An immense gulf separates the people who cannot overeat themselves with perfect comfort unless they have helped their poor neighbours to something indigestible, from persons like Dorothea, who cannot enjoy the sculptures in the Vatican while the crossing-sweeper in the next street is still ignorant of the proportions of a volute. The difference runs all through the practice of charity, beginning with the British merchant whose sense of justice is satisfied when he has signed his usual benevolent cheques, and ending with the men and women who spend themselves and are spent in the effort to raise and enlighten, to feed and save, the bodies, souls, intellect, and even taste, of the crowds to whom fortune has not been kind.

Some of the great historical instances of charity have no doubt been produced by that desire to see justice done which becomes almost a fever and an insatiable passion. As no one can really "play at Providence," like the Prince in one of Eugene Sue's stories—no one at least who has heart and insight—the only satisfaction has been found in reaching a level of poverty in which the ascetic cannot feel as if, by his own better fortune, he wronged any mortal. It was thus that poverty became the bride of St. Francis, and the ideal of hundreds who were touched with his malady. Persons of this way of thinking are like the generals who voluntarily submit to all the privations of the private soldier. Their ardour for equality is so great that they cannot be at peace while they have any worldly advantage over the poorest. No one can "level up," and by his own effort alone raise all mankind to a happy height of well-being. No one can hope, in his own days, to see many fruits of his labours towards this end. The enthusiastic and impatient have therefore found out a swifter and shorter way to the introduction of equality, and have felt it easy to descend to the level of the outcast. It is natural that leaders of men of this character, like generals who drink of the rain water, eat the common biscuit of the soldiers, and march on foot, should have many and loyal followers. But in the end this proves to be the wrong way to go to work, and this impatience works no real deliverance. It is only the ease of the conscience of the individual that is obtained by his sacrifice. Perhaps for him there can be, or rather for him there certainly is, no greater gain. Yet his charity, to a greater extent than he suspects, has ended at home. The slow movement of the world is quickened, to be sure, and the world's life enriched, by the spectacle of insatiate hunger after almost any ideal. It is so much easier to gain a facile satisfaction out of some little gifts, and slight, scarce felt, self-denials—it is so much easier to grow dull to all large sympathies, and to be absorbed in desires which are not spiritual, that even the pursuit of a false end is better than dull acquiescence in things as they are. Except for the stimulus given by the example even of mistaken energy, humanity does not gain much from the self-inflicted sufferings of the enthusiast who has leveled himself with all the wretched, instead of raising a few of the wretched to equality with his own estate, bodily and mental. The enthusiastic conscience is satisfied, and a cynic, looking at the result, as it affects other people, of even some saintly lives, might parody the Frenchman's *mot*, and say, "Il n'y a qu'un misérable de plus." The remark would be as one-sided as are most cynical aphorisms; but it is true nevertheless that the most devoted charity has been more self-regarding, more meant to minister to an almost morbid passion for justice, than the seekers after holy poverty were aware.

It is because most people feel the inequalities of existence in different ways that charity takes the innumerable and often fantastic forms in which this virtu nowadays goes masquerading. The advertisement sheets of the newspapers are a sort of carnival of queer virtues and of beneficence in odd attire. At Christmas, and in winter generally, we know of course that the unequal distribution of coal and creature comforts will become apparent to the most obtuse, and that some spasmodic efforts will be made to right the wrong. Christmas passes, and "it will go hard," as a large school of writers put it, if we don't have an oppressed nationality somewhere, or a threatening of life in Europe. This is the moment when the sense of wrong is most widely felt, in an unconscious sort of way, by what is styled the great heart of the British people. The great heart is always in gymnastic training, and a patriotic writer has lately asserted that if England would only go to war, and if the Prince of Wales would only lead her armies, "the heart of the British people would throb with one huge beat of joy." This is a prophecy merely; but it is certain that the secular exemption of this island from the dangers and distress of war within its coasts has made the public very sensitive to the misfortunes of less lucky countries. Hence that quaint, unprecedented form of charity which raises subscriptions for the sick and wounded soldiers of nations which are far from having us. People feel that it is rather a sham that Alsatian or Servian, or Turkish fields should be wasted by fire and sword, while nothing more perilous than a steam threshing-machine infests the farms at home. They try to throw a little weight into one scale of the world's balance, to adjust the wrong in a feeble way, by giving money right and left to peasant, ambulances, Bulgarians, Bashi Bazouks—in short, to almost any cause or country which is not too proud to take a cheque. What the public would have felt if, in the Crimean war, the Austrians, a neutral people, had sent handfuls of coal and rice to the starving British forces, it is impossible to guess. No ices was probably more remote from the Austrian mind. But as long as we are lookers-on, and have a feeling that we are too fortunate, and that some little sacrifice must be made to Nemesis, the absurd system of "tipping" belligerents may be expected to go on. Rally, in looking at some subscription lists on a bad day, one feels as if the British public took the undignified attitude of spectators at a prize fight, who choose their side and toss their old coppers to their favourites in the ring. Something may be said for a charity that does not take sides, but merely brings surgical aid within reach of both combatants in war. Impartial mercy of this sort rather takes for showing the ludicrous and illogical side of warfare among civilized nations. But when charity is partial, and backs its man with lint and poultices and new boots, then it is the virtue and the people who display it in this silly shape that are made ridicu.s.

A perverted sense of justice is probably at the bottom of the charity which is copiously showered on the fami.s of interesting murderers. Murderers are belligerents of private life, and the sympathy which does not go to military nations been blowing up the monitors and magazines their neighbours is kept for amateurs who do little butchery in a quiet way at home. Last year one or two respectable men, in France and England, so far yielded to circumstances as to cut the throats of their partners, spouses, children, and other near connections. Their surviving relations were consoled by many gifts that a poor and struggling man might be tempted to commit murder instead of insuring his own life. The returns are quicker, the villainy less, the risk of course considerable; but every investment has its drawbacks. Probably this sort of charity is based on a sentimental theory that the murderer has not been quite justly treated. Society, no doubt, is to blame. Perhaps the poor man had a great-grandfather who drank, or an aunt who was "queer," if not "cracked." Very likely the absurd prejudices of the world drove him to commit murder in order to hide some minor no.e which the world frowns. In any case, the freedom of the will is a knotty question, and gentlemen or ladies who have entered these metaphysical toils can clear their consciences by sending a post-office order to the jail clergyman who receives subscriptions for the family of the interesting and misguided miscreant. In the meantime, if any virtuous person has died in the performance of his duty, and as a consequence of his self-sacrifice, by all means let the memory of his virtue be the sole reward of his bereaved one. A great scholar, a modest and original worker, who, self-taught, unlocked the keys to dead languages and unravelled mysteries unknown alphabets, lately fell a victim to his devoted enthusiasm for knowledge. Spent with travel, labour, and the toil of dealing with jealous and barbarous people, he left us distant land his work unfinished, and his widow and family to the gratitude, not the sentimental charity, of England. What a sad reason to believe that, while thousands of pounds are collected for unlucky aliens, more than one thousand had been subscribed for the widow and children of the scholar to whom we refer. The descendants of another writer, whose name is known to every English man and woman who can read, and whose works have been the delight of four generations, were also left the other day in utter destitution, but we thought less deserving than the families of assassins and the armies of unfriendly Powers. But happily in this instance the neglect has been corrected by the Queen's generous grant of pensions to the three sisters Defoe. All this freakishness in charity springs from the fact that charity is too often a mere form of self-indulgence. First, a morbid interest is excited by some highly-coloured tale of sin or wrong, and then comes the need to relieve the feeling of undue superiority and unjust good fortune. When once the attention of people is caught by a wrong, they are ready enough to see that it is more by luck than desert that they are saved while others are disgraced or ruined. The charitable gift that follows is partly an effort to right the wrong, and still more an attempt to soothe the conscience; not least, it is a little gift to Nemesis, like that sacrifice of a ring which has so often been quoted. A little more discrimination and a little more gratitude would improve the character of that second-rate charity which is mainly impulsive.

SPANISH FINANCES.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE Budget statement which Senor Barzanallana, the Minister of Finance in Spain, lately submitted to the Cortes at Madrid is of considerable interest for Englishmen, although in the Eastern turmoil little attention has been bestowed upon it. Unfortunately it concerns us in two ways—in the first place, of course, because a large amount of British capital has been invested in Spanish stock, and secondly because the policy of the Spanish Minister in reference to fiscal changes seems to threaten the commercial interests of this country very gravely. As for the investors who have placed their money in the keeping of the Madrid Government, we have little attention to waste upon projects for the relief of their almost hopeless case. It is evident, however, that the compromise proposed last year by Senor Salaverria, and afterwards accepted, with modifications, by the bondholders, depends for its execution on a steady progress which can only be possible under a wise and pacific Government. The renewal of domestic troubles, the continued pressure of the Cuban difficulty, the adoption of a retrograde fiscal policy might so disturb the calculations on which Senor Salaverria founded his proposals that the modest surpluses left for the payment of the bondholders would disappear. But we cannot be at all sure that Spain is yet relieved from any of these dangers. There is an uneasy feeling at home, and no one would be greatly astonished if some day or other a pronunciamiento were to give the kaleidoscope of Spanish politics a new twist. The rebellion in Cuba lies still unsubdued, and General Martinez Campos, from whom great things were hoped, has achieved little more than his less distinguished predecessors. And now it appears that Senor Barzanallana, who has succeeded Senor Salaverria in the Ministry of Finance, may very probably commit the country to a policy of protection and retaliation; yet he reckons as confidently upon a surplus, and even a succession of surpluses, as if the political sky were clear and the elasticity of the revenue perfectly assured.

In making his estimate of income Senor Barzanallana sets downs the contributions from direct taxation as amounting to £11,500,000, those from indirect taxation to £8,360,000, and those from stamps and miscellaneous duties to £9,560,000, giving an aggregate revenue for 1877-8 of £29,420,000. The expenditure he computes to be £29,416,000, so that an equilibrum is barely established, even if the Minister's anticipations of income be realised. But last year the revenue was reckoned at only something less than £26,500,000 sterling, and the expenditure at £250,000 less. In 1874-5 the actual receipt of revenue was under £22,000,000 sterling. Thus it appears that Senor Barzanallana calculates upon receiving nearly £8,000,000 more than his predecessor received three or four years ago. He is also prepared to spend some £3,200,000 more than Senor Salaverria had to spend last year. Are these estimates likely to be realised? If they are not, if the revenue should fall short, or the expenditure be augmented unexpectedly, we know from experience where the Ministry of Finance will look for compensation. A sum of nearly £3,250,000 is allocated for the payment of interest upon debt, but practically we may assume that this allocation will be carried out only if the Government obtain as much and spend as little as Senor Barzanallana's sanguine estimates would lead the country to anticipate. The economies in administration which were promised a year ago, and which are absolutely indispensable to any equitable treatment of the foreign creditor, show an aggregate saving only of £325,000, or less than one-tenth of the sum required for the service of the debt. It is obvious, therefore, that Senor Barzanallana has to fall back upon fresh taxation in order to make even a pretence of keeping faith with the creditors of Spain.

The changes in taxation include, in the first place, the abolition of the "extraordinary war contribution" laid upon trades and industries during the Carlist struggle. It is reimposed, however, under the name of a "surplus" to ordinary taxation, and the object of the change seems to be the subjection of foreign residents to a form of taxation from which they are exempted by treaty rights. It is possible that some of the European Governments may protest against this measure, as the German Government lately protested in Cuba. An increase in the price of postage and other stamps is, according to our notions, rather a way to diminish than to augment the post-office revenue. It is to be regretted for other reasons, because the number of letters transmitted through the post in Spain has, of late years been steadily rising, and has constituted, in a certain sense, an educational influence. The salt tax, which is oppressive and unpopular, is also to be increased; but the most remarkable change, and that most seriously affecting British interests, is explained in the following clause of the Budget:—"There will be established an extraordinary and transitory impost on the values of the following articles of the exterior trade:—One per cent. at the importation of such merchandise as actually pays only from 3 to 9 per cent. in the Customs; 4 per cent. on the value of tobacco imported by private individuals and on merchandise whose duties are 10 per cent. and more at the present time, with the exception of woollen goods and such objects as pay octroi duties besides; 4 per cent. on the value of Jerez and Puerto wines exported to foreign countries and Spanish colonies beyond the seas; 2 per cent. on the value of other wines which come neither from Jerez nor Puerto, and on minerals and metals exported to the same destinations." These import and export duties will cripple our trade with Spain; the export duty on wines in the south, and on minerals and metals in the north, cannot fail to injure us; but also, we need hardly say, to injure Spain even more. Senor Barzanallana very plainly shows that this policy is aimed, in part at least, at our wine duties. He says:—"Some countries have made rules in which our wines are oppressed with differential duties, based on the artifice of the alcoholic scale; other countries have two tariffs of duties, one general, with many prohibitions, high duties, and special imposts, almost exclusively applicable in Europe to Spain." And this declaration, absurd as the suspicion is which it implies, has a practical bearing; for a subsequent article of the Budget announces the intention of the Spanish Ministry to adopt further retaliatory measures if their diplomatic protests against the unfair treatment of Spanish wines should prove resultless. "The Government (so the article runs) is authorised to impose an increase in the duties of importation and navigation on the produce, ships, and merchandise of the countries which in any way do especial injury to our commerce and our products."

THE LATEST UTTERANCES OF THE DUC DE BROGLIE.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Times.)

PARIS, MAY 20.—The Duc de Broglie, as Minister of Justice, has addressed the following circular to the Procureurs-Généraux:—

"The President of the Republic, in parting with his Ministers and in the inauguration of a new political course, has made a legal use of his Constitutional prerogative. The message which he addressed to the Chambers has explained to France the ground and object of this important resolution. Therein, as you have observed, he declares himself as firmly resolved now as in the past to respect and maintain the institutions which are the work of the Assembly from which he holds office and which have constituted the Republic. If he has intervened in the march of politics, it is in order to stop the invasion of Radical theories, incompatible, in his eyes, under whatever form of Government, with the peace of society and greatness of France. Nothing being changed either in the Constitutional or any other laws, I also have no alteration to make in the instructions which have been addressed to you as to the respect due to them and the spirit in which you should apply them. You yourselves feel, however, that the more active political passions are around you, the more the questions at issue are calculated to excite them, the more you should increase your firmness and vigilance in the performance of all your duties. Among the laws whose custody is intrusted to you, the most sacred are those which, starting from principles superior to all political Constitutions, protect morality, religion, property, and the essential foundations of all civilized society. It is precisely these that are daily the object of the attacks of a Press whose insulting coarseness exceeds all bounds. In recalling it, by firm measures, to a sense of the respect due to itself and its readers you will avenge the indignant public conscience. We are, moreover, in a period of ardent discussions; we are engrossed with several topics which should especially engage your attention. There has lately been more than one attempt to put forward, in a more or less roundabout way, an apology for, or even the rehabilitation of, the terrible civil war which desolated Paris in 1871. For this purpose, some journals, contrary to the positive prescriptions of law, have even resorted to the old of persons condemned and proscribed for those hateful acts. You should permit none of these attempts. It befits public morality that nothing should lessen the salutary horror left of that fatal time in the memory of the population. You should carefully point out to me, and for prosecution by the legal functionaries under you, all libels which may be directed against the Head of the State. Although his initiative has made itself felt in the late events, his responsibility is still covered by that of his Ministers, and libels, under any form, should not extend to him. The tactics more and more employed by parties in agitating public opinion by false news must be combated with equal vigilance. Never was this manœuvre practised with greater boldness and bitterness than at present. Rumours of all kinds are propagated with systematic activity by every means, public and secret, for the purpose of alarming the country as to the relations of the Government with the foreign Powers and the maintenance of peace—that inestimable blessing, which it more than ever cherishes after so many misfortunes. This malignant conspiracy, which is paralyzing public business and impeding the progress of prosperity at the risk of bringing down upon itself the dangers it threatens, must be unmasked at any price; for nothing would be better calculated to disturb our good relations with allied countries than to inspire the belief, contrary to fact, that there exists in France a sect or party criminal enough to draw Europe into the evils of a new war. You are provided with the means of combating these false constructions. Article 15, not repealed, of the Decree of the 17th of February, 1852, punishes the propagation of false news with penalties the severity of which is greater when the offence is committed in bad faith or has the effect of disturbing public peace. You will insure its execution, and will not let it be forgotten that it is not only false news propagated through the Press that falls under the law, but that falsehood, under whatever form concocted, may be punished as soon as it is publicly put forward. These are the special duties which I recommend you to continue to perform in the present situation."

THE MATRIMONIAL "MY."

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Of all the parts of speech the pronoun takes rank, and of all the pronouns the pronoun possesive. My wife, my store, my office, my pew, my house, my horse, my money, my dog, my anything, are among the most satisfactory round-mouthed and full-mouthed utterances of the human being. The personal pronoun is the autocrat among nouns substantive, and sets forth, as no other word can, supreme and undivided reign and possession. It is among the first thoughts of the babe, and the last thing the man or woman surrenders.

But there are claims and counter-claims, and "my" and "mine" being in the singular, there arises sometimes an unpleasantness when two persons claim the same thing. Indeed, this mischievous little pronoun possessive is among the most pestilent peace disturbers. "'Twas mine—'tis his," is a transformation against which everybody is on the defensive, and hence come private quarrels and public wars, neighbourhood feuds, and suits at law. The theme opened by the protean properties of the mine and thine are endless. Just now we purpose briefly to consider the incidents and accidents of the personal pronoun only in their domestic relations. The wife says my husband, and the husband says my wife, when husband or wife are the subjects of conversation, except, perhaps, in very dignified circles, and then it is Mr. Smith or Mrs. Brown, the idea of proprietorship being politely waived. This sort of expression belongs to the diplomacy of matrimony, and there is no saying what diplomacy may not be designed to hide. When Mrs. Smith speaks of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Brown speaks of Mrs. Brown, one cannot help often suspecting that the speakers secretly wish that the pronoun possessive not expressed were also not understood. This may be, however, mere suspicion.

The main difficulty in the matrimonial "my" is where it is not only a pronoun possessive but a pronoun indefinite, conveying not simply the idea of individual possession, but bearing the expression of a joint and several interest. There are articles convenient to possess, of which it might be supposed there could be no question of proprietorship. Yet even here confusion may occur. A gentleman has been able to detect his felt hat, after a fruitless search, perched on his wife's head, hidden under feathers or flowers "deformed transformed;" or he may meet somewhere outdoors, on her shoulders, his diagonal coat, minus somewhat of the skirts, plus braid, lace, and bugles. And there are other tegu.ments and continuations, of which, in many cases it is difficult to state the precise ownership.

"My dear," is common property to the husband and the wife. But it is a suspicious combination. It indicates warmth—not always of affection. There is warmth in the summer afternoon, when the distant thunder rumbles; and the flash in the matrimonial sky, the quick angry eye-glance, not seldom accompanies "my dear." The wise heed the warning, and take precautions. Leaving smaller matters, the greatest interest hinges upon "my house." That phrase is comprehensive and includes not only the brick and mortar under the roof-tree, but all that "house" means collectively and metaphorically. When the wife says "my house," she asserts dominion, in some particulars absolute. The husband affects the same authority. But the wife "holds the fort" while the husband is absent at his business or work, wherever that may be. She can be all the time strengthening her position, replenishing her munitions, and so reinforcing her matrimonial "my," that all adverse approaches are futile and dangerous. She does not dispute his autocratic "my office," and is, therefore all the better able to defend "my house." The sum of the matter is that, if a wife is worth the name, she should be left in unchallenged dominion; and if she is not worth the name of wife, no opposition to her claims will raise her up to that dignity. Let the woman rule at home, then. Ladies will please pass over the concluding sentences, as they are intended for men only. The old maxim reads that it is well to learn even from an enemy. One of the pleasantest of modern novels (written, of course by a woman) represents the husband as "Her Dearest Foe." It is a poor rule which will not apply to both sexes, and, of course, the wife is his dearest foe. Let the husband borrow skill in fence from the wife's tactics, and in offering to her all she demands he will find that she will, of her own imperial and affectionate motion, make him much more at home in *her* house than he could be in claiming it as *his*. It is pleasant to escape care; and he is a lucky husband who can claim nothing at home but "my wife," and find all domestic belongings secured to him by leaving her home rule undisputed.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—The Women's Suffrage Movement (remarks the *World*), which two or three years ago threatened to swell into a political agitation, appears to have become dwarfed to the dimensions of a drawing-room entertainment, and to have sunk to the level of a pastime for amiable *dilettanti*, or a pursuit for a small handful of enthusiasts. In 1872 there was a decided disposition on the part of Tory politicians and Tory newspapers to assume the championship of the "suppressed sex," by way of crowning the successful edifice of Conservative reaction. A short trial was enough to convince them of the danger of the experiment. One or two elections, notably that of Taunton, were lost, because the Constitutional candidate pledged himself to support the clients of the late Mr. J. S. Mill. Mr. Disraeli perceived the mistake of his own ambiguous utterances on the subject, and the journalists who did duty as his slaves and echoes, and whom he has since thrown over, promptly recanted, after the modern fashion of newspapers. The whole movement has ceased to have life or reality. It is no longer regarded as a practical object, of whose accomplishment there is a definite chance, but as an airy vision pleasing to contemplate, but whose substance it is hopeless to attain. A few ladies and gentlemen meet together in a private drawing-room, read papers, discuss them, and generally exchange ideas on the subject. Light refreshments are served, and the company separates with a gratifying conviction that it has passed an intellectual evening. Or the venue may be more ambitious, and the private drawing-room may be exchanged for the public platform. An amiable and accomplished nobleman is secured as president; he addresses a few words to a somewhat scanty audience, nine-tenths of which are very elderly or very young ladies; comments on the pre-eminence which women have lately achieved in literature, science, and art; humorously tells the gentlemen that they must defend themselves; makes an allusion to Atalanta and the apples; and, resuming his seat, smiles with radiant benignance on the proceedings, and those who take part in them, for the rest of the evening.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE REFORM CLUB.—"Atlas" of the *World*, says:—"I rightly anticipated that the committee of the Reform Club would elect General Grant an honorary member during his stay in town. The gallant General and patriotic ex-President ought to feel thoroughly at home in one of the rooms of the club. There he will be able to refresh his memory of what he doubtless considers to be the greatest of human achievements, by perusing a copy of the Declaration of Independence. He will also see there a large bronze medallion representing his own head and those of Washington and Lincoln. I believe I am correct in stating that the club has also extended its hospitality to the only Turkish reformer whose neck has not been tightly compressed by a bowstring, Midhat Pasha. Having been exiled from Constantinople, this exceptional reformer receives a Christian welcome from the successful capitalists of the Reform Club, who have invested money in Turkish bonds which pay no interest."

THE LATE MR. J. L. MOTLEY.—An English journal observes—The death of Mr. John Lothrop Motley removes from modern historical literature one of its most distinguished supporters. Mr. Motley's literary career is a curious example of the frequent unfitness of a man of genius to judge of the particular line in which his talents should be directed. Whom it is recollected that Mr. Motley believed himself at first to be a novelist, and that it required two complete failures to prove to him that he had little capacity for fiction: when, moreover, it is recollected that Mr. Motley was close upon his fortieth year when he began his great work, which made his fame, and well over fifty before the first part was published, the famous list of men whose mark in life was not made until they had passed middle age may claim fairly to include Mr. Motley.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 4.

City of Melbourne (s.), 800 tons, Captain Brown, from Melbourne 2nd instant. Passengers—Miss Hart, Miss Commerel, Miss Nathan, Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Fetherston, Messrs. Laurence, Pannell, J. Stevens, E. N. Abrahams, Mackay, S. Grimwood, Prince Chevalier Debrinth, Mr. J. W. Griffiths, Rev. J. W. Simmonds, Messrs. J. Spry, Wilson, Fetherston, Ufton, Dr. Richardson. For Brisbane: Messrs. J. O'Grady, G. Loveday, H. Grove, and C. Pease. For Rockhampton: Messrs. Laidlaw, W. Fraser. For Maryborough: Mrs. D. Power. For Townsville, Miss Fisher, and 69 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Monaro (s.), 500 tons, Captain Sheed, from Twofold Bay 3rd instant. Passengers—Misses Kean (2), Miss Beates, Miss Thompson, Miss Flanagan, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Hanks, Messrs. Calhoun, Parkinson, Gerrard, Gibson, Hanks, Hancock, Hopkins, Fodi, and Luckie. I. S. N. Co., agents.

August 5.

Augusta, North German corvette, 10 guns, Captain Kussempling, from Levuka July 18.

Mary Campbell, schooner, 144 tons, Captain Carr, from Circular Head 1st instant. Captain, agent.

Naiad, brig, 297 tons, Captain Astrope, from Adelaide 27th ultimo. Nipper and See, agents.

City of Grafton (s.), 800 tons, Captain Creer, from Grafton 4th instant. Passengers—Mrs. M'Donald, Mrs. Bowden, Mrs. Tronier, Miss O'Connor, Miss Tronier, Messrs. Seyffer, Eaton, Drake, Smith, M'Auley, Graham, White, and 10 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Yaralla (s.), 300 tons, Captain Edwards, from Brisbane 3rd instant. Passengers—Mr. J. Keel, and 3 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Balclutha (s.), 271 tons, Captain Beel, from Maryborough, via Brisbane, the 1st instant. Passengers—Mrs. Bache and child, Mrs. J. B. Farold, Messrs. C. J. Foster, B. F. Brown, R. E. Scott, T. W. Brown, Eady, H. Stanley, W. H. Mattie, Copple, Spiller, H. Quinn, H. Binhan, W. Frednets, W. Day, and 22 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Fiona (s.), 729 tons, Captain Curphey, from the Clarence River 3rd instant. Passengers—Messrs. E. W. Knox, W. Fellew, T. Fellow, T. Haulder, and 2 in the steerage. Colonial Sugar Co., agents.

Clarence (s.), 500 tons, Captain Harley, from Grafton 4th instant. Passengers—Mrs. A. Cameron, Mrs. Downie, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Caldwell, Messrs. T. Fisher, M'Leod, Crome, and Willis, and 5 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 4.

Avoca (s.), for Melbourne.
Wotonga (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 6.

Vindex, for Noumea, via Wollongong; Spray, for Torres Straits; Emu, for Solomon Islands; Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne; Egmont (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—August 3.

Vindex, barque, 290 tons, Captain Rose, for Noumea via Wollongong.

August 4.

R. M. S. Avoca, 905 tons, Captain Tockley, for Melbourne. Passengers—For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. T. Fieschi. For Brindisi: Messrs. J. de V. Lamb, W. Ogilvie, Hamilton Osborne, J. O. Jameson. For Galle: Mons. and Madame Girard de la Barcerie and servant, Mons. Raoul de la Barcerie. For Calcutta: Mr. C. W. Edwards. For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. L. Parker, Messrs. Creswick, Cullen, Vyner, and F. Vyner.

Wotonga (s.), 1000 tons, Captain M'Lean, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Dixon, Miss Huenerbein, Miss Martin, Mrs. Dowling and infant, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Master Lawrence, Master P. Lawrence, Master E. Lawrence, Master Thurgood, Messrs. W. R. Cave, F. C. Randell, P. Sheridan, Clarke, J. Martin, A. Scott, Lawrence, Anderson, M. Herman, W. Thurgood, Albertson, Boyd, Alexander Farries, and 29 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 4.

Waratah (s.), Franz, from Newcastle, with 500 tons coal and 300 tons stone; Eagle (s.), Merksworth (s.), from Wollongong, with 550 tons coal; Ann, Henrietta, and Colleen Bawn, from Port Stephens, with 39,805 feet timber; Gosford Packet, from Brisbane Water, with 175 beams; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 300 bales hay, 9 bundles sheepskins, 89 bundles brooms, 20 bags bonedust, 6 bags bones, 3 cases eggs, 1 coop poultry, 47 hides, 3 casks tallow, 6 casks wine, 7 bottles quicksilver, 263 sheep, and sundries; Kembla (s.), from Newcastle, with 1000 sheep, 50 boxes soap, 200 hides, 15 bundles sheepskins, 5 tons coke, 4 hogsheads 10 quarter-casks wine, 4 casks tallow, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 4.

Waratah (s.), Eagle (s.), Franz, for Newcastle; Merksworth (s.), Woonona (s.), for Bulli; Ann, Colleen Bawn, for Port Stephens; Saucy Jack, Atalanta, for Richmond River; Gosford Packet (s.), for Brisbane Water; Henrietta, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORTS.—August 4.

City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne: 1360 sacks potatoes, 690 bags rice, 780 bundles wire, 190 packages tea, 115 sacks flour, 450 boxes candles, 90 coils rope, 80 pigs lead, 11 bales corks, 25 sacks onions, 34 packages tobacco, 60 casks butter, 19 packages cheese, 400 packages machinery and sundries, 18 horses.

August 5.

Balclutha (s.), from Maryborough: 20 bales wool, 6 bales skins, 326 hides, 13 casks tallow, 5 bags bones, 10 bags horns, 77 cakes copper, 920 bags tin ore, 1022 bags 608 mats sugar, 1 parcel gold (136 oz. 11 dwt. 12 grs.), 49 bags oysters, and sundries.

Mary Campbell, from Circular Head: 2612 bags potatoes.

Naiad, from Adelaide: 3506 bags wheat, 981 bags flour.

Ex Ascalon: 150 pairs Carron boxes, 2½ inches; 60 bundles 1¼-inch hoop iron; 1 case spurs and snaffle bits; 1 cask files, assorted; 1 case axle pulleys, carpenters' rules, squares; 1 cask chest hinges—Rabone, Feez, and Co.

Ex Casma: 40 kegs shot—Rabone, Feez, and Co.

Ex Cholula: 40 bundles oakum; 1 case Spong's mincing machines; 1 cask gothic hinges; 6 packages spunyarn; 4 hogsheads oval boilers—Rabone, Feez, and Co.

Ex Seriol Wyn: 414 bundles best Staffordshire hoop iron—G. and S. Nicoll.

EXPORTS.—August 3.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 265 cases schnapps, 4 hogsheads ale, 50 bottles quicksilver, 46 casks tallow, 300 bags maize, 8 cases boots, 25 bales wool, 4 cases plants, 2 cases boots, 111 bags oysters, 2 iron pots, 1881 cases fruit, and sundries.

August 4.

R. M. S. Avoca (s.), for Melbourne: 11 boxes sovereigns (£50,774), 8 boxes silver coin (£785), 1 case guns, 8 cases specimens natural history, 4 packages seed, 2 cases plants, and sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.; by the Macedon (s.), on Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the City of Grafton (s.), on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

For Brisbane and all Northern Ports.—By the Egmont (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.; by the Balclutha (s.), on Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m.

For Macleay River and Port Macquarie.—By the Ballina (s.), this day, at 8 p.m.

For Wellington, Lyttelton, and Port Chalmers.—By the Easby (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

For Brisbane and all Northern Ports of Queensland, India, China, United Kingdom, and Continent of Europe.—By the E. and A. M. S. Normanby, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m.

For Brisbane and Maryborough.—By the Edina (s.), on Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Mails will be made up at this office on Tuesday, the 7th August, per E. and A. M. S. Normanby, closing at 10 a.m., for Java, Singapore, Eastern Archipelago, India, China, the Continent of Europe, and the United Kingdom.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this opportunity must be so endorsed, with the exception of that for India, China, and intermediate places, which will be forwarded by the Normanby, unless marked otherwise.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, 31st July, 1877.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, August 4: Easby (s.), 969 tons, Captain W. Anderson, for Wellington, Lyttelton, and Port Chalmers.

The steamer Monaro, from Twofold Bay, Merrimbula, and Wollongong, left Twofold Bay at 6 p.m. on the 3rd, arrived at Tathra at 8.30 p.m., left at 9 p.m. same day, arrived at Wollongong at 11.30 a.m., and left at noon. She reports variable winds and fine weather throughout. She brings up the following cargo: 150 cheeses, 3 bags bark, 26 kegs butter, 24 hides, 1 cask tallow, 47 bags bacon, 7 bales leather, 8 horses, 1 buggy, and sundries.

The (s.) City of Melbourne, from Melbourne, cleared the Heads at 5.40 p.m. 2nd instant, passed Wilson's Promontory at 2.30 a.m on the 3rd, 6.30 p.m. passed Gabo Island; 4th, 2.45 p.m., entered Sydney Heads. Fine weather, with moderate north winds, was experienced from Melbourne to Gabo Island; thence to Sydney, light, variable winds, and fine.

The Netherlands-India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamship William Mackinnon left Port Darwin on 3rd instant—her contract date—for Sydney via Somerset. She has a fair cargo of Java produce on board for Sydney and Melbourne.

The schooner Lochiel, from Newcastle, is to the consignment of Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., and will load for Mauritius.

Collision and Sinking of the Clara, schooner, by the Macedon (s.).—A serious accident occurred at 8 p.m. on the 3rd instant, resulting in the sinking of the schooner Clara. This vessel was bound for the Clyde River, and at the abovenamed hour was about 15 miles south of Botany, standing for the land on the starboard tack, with a light northerly wind. The Macedon was bound for Sydney, and was going 10 knots when she struck the schooner, just before the main rigging on the port side, and cut her completely in two, and she went down in two minutes. Captain Stanford immediately lowered boats, and succeeded in picking up all the crew, and brought them into port. One man was much hurt, and was at once sent to the Infirmary. The Clara was a fore-and-aft schooner, of 67 tons, built in 1876, and owned by Mr. George Spears. She is insured in the offices of Messrs. M'Kenzie and Goddard for £1200. The Marine Board will institute an inquiry on Monday. Captain J. J. Smith, one of the passengers by the Macedon, opened a subscription list for the shipwrecked crew and collected £10.

The Balclutha (s.) left Maryborough on Wednesday, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., and proceeded to the White Cliffs and embarked 110 immigrants from the City of Agra; crossed Wide Bay bar in the 2nd at 2 p.m., and entered Moreton Bay at 11 p.m. same day; arrived at Brisbane at 4 a.m. on the 3rd, left again at 1.30 p.m., and rounded Cape Moreton at 6 p.m. the same day; passed Smoky Cape on the 4th at 7.30 p.m., entered Sydney Heads at 4 p.m. on the 5th, and moored alongside the A. S. N. Co.'s wharf at 5 p.m. Experienced fresh south and S. W. winds with fine weather throughout the passage. Passed the Elamang (s.), at 8 a.m. on the 5th, off Cape Byron, and the James Paterson (s.), at 7.30 a.m., off Evans Head, both bound north.

The City of Grafton (s.) left Grafton on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 8.30 a.m., crossed the bar at 2.20 p.m., and arrived at Sydney on Sunday, the 5th, at 6.45 p.m. Cargo: 2110 bags maize, 191 bags sugar, 70 bags tin ore, 6 bags bones, 47 bags oysters, 18 bales wool, 140 hides, 5 casks tallow, 2 bales sheepskins, 39 cases eggs, 14 coops fowls, 226 bunches bananas, 16 pigs, 8 horses, and sundries. Sunday, at 8.40 a.m., passed the Agnes Irving (s.) off the Seal Rocks, going north. Moderate variable winds were experienced throughout the passage.

The German corvette Augusta arrived yesterday from a cruise among the Navigators and other islands in the Pacific. She's last from Levuka (Fiji), whence she sailed on the 18th ultimo. She has had moderate weather, and made the coast north of the Richmond River. She has come into this port to refit.

The Island trader Pacific arrived at Maryborough on the 4th instant, with 73 native labourers, all well.

The schooner Mary Campbell, from Circular Head, has had a fine run up of four days, bringing a full cargo of potatoes.

The Naiad, from Adelaide, with a cargo of wheat, took her departure on the 27th ultimo, and has had light variable weather.

The Silvery Wave, schooner, bound from the Northern ports to Sydney, anchored inside Cape Moreton yesterday afternoon.—*Brisbane Courier*, August 3.

The Yaralla (s.) left Port Mackay, Thursday, 26th July, at noon; arrived at Waverley Creek at midnight; left Waverley Creek, Friday, 27th, at noon; arrived in Rockhampton Saturday, 28th, at 1 p.m.; left Rockhampton, Tuesday, 31st July, at noon; crossed Wide Bay bar Wednesday, 1st August, at 6 p.m.; arrived in Brisbane, Thursday, 2nd, at 9 a.m.; left Brisbane, Friday, 3rd, at 11 a.m.; passed out South Passage at 3 p.m.; passed Cape Byron, Saturday, 4th, at 2 a.m., passed Smoky Cape at 7.30 p.m., same day; passed Seal Rock Point on Sunday, 5th, at 7 a.m., passed Port Stephens at 10 a.m., entered Sydney Heads at 8 p.m., and arrived in Sydney at 8.40 p.m. Experienced fine weather with S.W. winds from Port Mackay to Brisbane, from Brisbane to Sydney, strong southerly and S.W. winds.

The Clarence (s.) crossed the Clarence bar at 3 p.m. on Saturday, 4th instant, and arrived in Sydney at 10.15 p.m. on the 5th instant. She experienced light N.E. winds to North Solitary, from thence to arrival moderate S.W. winds and fine weather. Passed the Agnes Irving (s.) at 10.30 a.m. Sunday, off Charlotte Head, bound north. The cargo of the Clarence consists of 1715 bags maize, 608 cases meat, 518 bags tin ore, 89 hides, 53 bunches bananas, 1 cask honey, 5 tins oil, 8 bags horns, 1 coop fowls, 3 cases eggs, 2 bundles sheepskins, and sundries.

The Fiona (s.) crossed the Clarence bar at 1.15 p.m. on Friday, August 3rd, and entered Sydney Heads at 9 p.m. on the 4th. Experienced light southerly winds with fine clear weather throughout. Her cargo consists of 2500 sacks of sugar, 80 hogsheads rum, and sundries. This is the first of the new season's sugar from the Colonial Sugar Company's works on the Clarence River for 1877.

The steamers Avoca and Wotonga sailed on Saturday for Melbourne.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 3.—Stag, barque, Davis, from Auckland; Prince Arthur, barque, Wills, from Melbourne.

Arrivals.—August 4: Claymore, barque, Pepper, from Adelaide; Day Dawn, barque, Osborne, from Adelaide; Ouseo (s.), Chatfield, from Melbourne; Tasso, barque, Moulton, from Nelson.

DEPARTURES.

August 3.—Italy, barque, Gourly, for Hobart Town, with 485 tons coal; Phœnix, barque, Ward, for Adelaide, with 535 tons coal; Iris, barque, Chudleigh, for Adelaide, with 580 tons coal.

Departures.—August 4: Easby (s.), Anderson, for Wellington, via Sydney, with 1600 tons coal; Wressel Castle, barque, Irving, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal; Merchant, ship, Osborne, for Melbourne, with 1200 tons coal; Hoogly, ship, Sieders, for San Francisco, with 1749 tons coal; Emily, brig, M'Dougall, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal; Sea Shell, barque, Westbrook, for Lyttelton, with 280 tons coal; Pelham, barque, Duncan, for Melbourne, with 535 tons coal.

Coasters Inwards.—August 4: Atlantic, Scotia, from Sydney.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

The following vessels are reported by cablegram as having arrived:—Rajah, Wave of Life, from Sydney; Helen, from Hobart Town; Canterbury, from Lyttelton; Abbey Holme, from Brisbane; Glenora, from Auckland; Scottish Hero, from Keppel Bay; Hulunui, from Port Chalmers; Adamant, Rakaia, from Wellington.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

Melbourne.—Arrivals: August 3, Shannon, from London; Barrabool (s.), Governor Blackall (s.), from Sydney. Departures: August 3, Loch Ryan, for London; Kedar, for Newcastle.

Grafton.—Departures: August 4, City of Grafton (s.), Clarence (s.), for Sydney.

Ballina.—Departures: Bonnie Dundee (s.), and schooners Monarch, Edith Keep, for Sydney: Alpha, for Grafton; Lavina, for Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
August 4.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Fine.
	Noon.	N.W.	Ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.W.	Ditto.
August 5.	8.30 a.m.	South	Fine
	Noon.	South	Ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Ditto.

High Water at Fort Denison.—August 6, 4.54 a.m.; 5.38 p.m.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON AND GLOBE Insurance Company.—This Company, having increased their working limits, are prepared to grant Insurance upon any Approved Risk to the extent of £10,000.
In consequence of the above arrangement the Company are now willing to accept further amounts upon the various Bonded Stores in Sydney AT THE LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Pitt-street, 31st July, 1877.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—The prices of sugars have this day been reduced to—Snowdrops, £42; Crystals, £41; No. 1 pieces, £40; A, £37; XX, £31; M, £31.
J. GRAFTON ROSS, General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd August, 1877.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Company of New Zealand. — Capital, £1,000,000. Offices, 71, Pitt-street.—Every description of Fire and Marine insurance effected at lowest current rates.
A. L. PARK, Agent.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE).—Capital, £250,000. Reserves, £50,000.—A Colonial Proprietary, with unlimited liability.

T H E E C H O, an Evening Newspaper, price One Penny.
THE ECHO contains all the Latest News of the Day, Police, Law, and Insolvency Courts, Intercolonial and Foreign late Telegram on all topics of public interest.
THE ECHO, having now attained an extensive circulation, offers great inducement to the advertising public. Advertisements received daily for the evening's publication up to 1 p.m.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

MR. T. W. SAMPSON, SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to 4, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-st.

GOODLET AND SMITH, TIMBER AND GALvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street.

MADAME VON HALLE, BUSINESS AND Medical Clairvoyant and Physician, 320, George-st.

DENTISTRY, 1877.—THE PHILADELPHIA Centennial Exhibition First Prize Medal and Certificate have been gained against all competition, by Mr. JOHN SPENCER, 8, Wynyard-square, for excellence of exhibit and workmanship in Mechanical Dentistry.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP POLDING—AGENTS are informed that a few copies of the Portrait of the late Archbishop are still on Sale, at the publishing office of the SYDNEY MAIL, Hunter-street.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS PER S.S. BOWEN.—4000 packages finest first-crop Teas—chests, half-chests, and boxes. Musters on view.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TEAS, NEW SEASON, EX BOWEN, BRANDED LR&Co. over W in red.—The Balance of these finest first crop TEAS for SALE by
LORIMER, RHIND, and CO., 34, O'Connell-street.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHNAPPS ON SALE, IN parcels, to Dealers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
HOFFNUNG and CO., 159 and 161, Pitt-street.

REDGATE'S PATENT MEAL, HIGHLY RECOMmended on account of its nourishing properties.

SWALLOW AND ARIELL'S CELEBRATED Biscuits; cocoanut and sultana biscuits, a new kind now introduced; Canterbury cakes, consignments by every steamer to meet demands. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH Board; dinner at half-past 6. No. 5, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

ARNOLD'S CELEBRATED BALSAM OF HOREhound.—This agreeable family mixture, now so universally popular for coughs and colds, may be obtained from all chemists in Sydney and country. Price 1s 6d and 2s 6d per bottle. Wholesale agents, WM. TAYLER and CO., 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE GREAT PERMANENCY OF MURRAY and Lanman's Florida Water gives it a wonderful advantage over nearly all other perfumes; days and weeks after its application, the handkerchief or garment exhales a soft rich fragrance, agreeable, refreshing, and healthful.

OUR OPINION.—FOR THE CURE OF RHEUmatism and kindred affections we are satisfied that there is no medicine or treatment equal to the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

THE LEADING OINTMENT OF THE DAY IS Josephson's Australian Ointment. For cases of burns, scalds, or sores of every description there is nothing like it. Use it. Price, 1s pot.

THE BLACK CURRANT BALSAM, WHICH acts like a charm on every kind of cough, ought to be kept in every family. Prepared only by SENIOR, Chemist to the Governor.
Wholesale—ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, and TAYLER and CO., Pitt-street.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINES. — ONLY gold medal at Philadelphia Exhibition.—Have never been defeated. Used in the British National Schools.
Sole agents for genuine machines—GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Lithographic and Letterpress Printers, Engravers, Account Book Makers, &c., 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
In consequence of Spurious Imitations of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA AND PERRINS HAVE ADOPTED A NEW label bearing their signature, Lea and Perrins, which is placed on every bottle of Worcestershire Sauce, and without which none is genuine. Ask for Lea and Perrins' sauces, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c.; and by grocers and oilmen throughout the world.
To be obtained of MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney, New South Wales.

FOR TORRES STRAITS MAIL.—ALL DIVING requisites. ALLAN A. MARSHALL and CO., Macquarie-place.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE RESPECTfully invited to inspect our superior stock of Boots and Shoes, from celebrated English and Continental Houses. S. WHIDDON, 139, Oxford-street.

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in Consumption and Wasting Diseases.—Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Central Middlesex, writes:—"I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the already well-recognised virtues of Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, having prescribed it many years, and being satisfied that it is a pure oil, very palatable, and more easily digested than the pale oils. It possesses medicinal properties which also render it more efficacious than other kinds of fatty oils. In the class of tubercular diseases, including consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil is attended with manifold advantages; and I know of no therapeutic agent which, in connection with judicious sanitary measures, is better calculated to stay the ravages of these great consuming plagues of the British Islands. The Iodine Bromine and Phosphorus in Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Oil are undoubtedly efficacious, and being naturally combined with the most easily assimilated fatty substances, make it act both as food and medicine for many invalids who take it periodically with great benefit to health." Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agents at Sydney, Elliott, Brothers.—Adv.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Sold in packets and tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb., labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly, London."—Adv.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1877.

On the 24th July we published a telegram dated the 22nd, which mentioned a Russian repulse at Plevna, but the brevity of the notification gave us no full indication of the extent of the defeat. We heard afterwards that the Russians were massing their troops to retrieve the disaster, and that the Turks were threatening to cut the line of communication. We have now got fuller details as to this transaction, and it appears to have been a hotly contested affair. The numbers of killed and wounded are, of course, only roughly calculated at first, but it is quite intelligible that two days' desperate fighting might result in 8000 men being killed, and 24,000 wounded. Whether by design or by accident, the Turks have allowed the Russians to pass between their strong points, and cross the Danube and the Balkans almost without opposition, they seem now to be closing in on their rear, and the struggle at Plevna indicates the attempt on the part of the Turks to cut the line of communication, and on the part of the Russians to defend it. The advance on Adrianople must now be considered hazardous. The Turkish victory is not at present absolutely decisive as to the inability of the Russians to keep open their communications with their base of operations, but it seriously threatens it. Notwithstanding the sympathy of a portion of the Christian population, the Russians cannot act as if they were in a friendly country, and the probability seems to be that the forward march will be arrested until more men can be brought from Russia to hold the positions acquired, and to overwhelm the Turks by force of numbers. We do not hear at present that the Turks have advanced from Plevna since their victory and recovered Nicopolis. On the contrary, we are told that the Russian forces, still in the vicinity of Plevna, are acting on the defensive, in which case they are still protecting their communications.

The decision of the House on Mr. Garrett's motion is greatly to be regretted. The question itself was important, but it is far less important than the character of the Legislature. The resolution was submitted obviously with a view to the coming election, and was decided on by the House in the same light. A question of law and a question of fact has been made a question of politics, and judges who ought to be impartial have given their decision as partisans. The interpretation put upon the Act by Mr. Windeyer is the same that Mr. Garrett expounded when he submitted the law, it is the same that the Legislature understood when it passed the law, it is the same as was acted on by the department for months until the way in which it was worked by the squatter, and the sudden development of the Yanko reserve question opened the Minister's eyes, made him see the awkwardness of the arrangement, made him afraid to give effect to his own law, and made him cast about for some method of explaining it away. All this must surely be transparent to the country at large; and whatever opinions people may have about what ought to be the land law, all upright people will concur in holding that the law, when passed, ought to be respected.

The mischief caused by throwing the Yanko reserve open to scramble has proved the soundness of the recommendation that was offered at the time, that it should be sold in the first instance at auction. The principle that underlies the policy of our land law is that lands specially valuable, like town or suburban lands, should be exempted from free selection. Reserved lands also acquire a special value, and should be treated in the same way. The State is entitled to all the unearned increment of value which these lands have acquired, and it is a mistake in the interests of the public to fool that value away. If it should have happened that at auction all the best of the land would have passed into the hands of the squatters, that would have happened which has largely happened already, and which would have taken place to a still greater extent if Mr. Garrett had not arbitrarily interfered with the working of his own law. That interference has for a time at least checkmated the squatters. But whatever good may be supposed to have resulted from that has been far more than neutralised by the shock given to public confidence, and by the fear that laws, instead of being equitably and honourably administered, will be interpreted to suit political necessities.

It must be obvious to every one that the difficulty in which the country is plunged is a fresh illustration of the unsatisfactory character of our land law, and of the unsuitableness of the pastoral tenure to our present circumstances. We give a man a lease with unquiet possession, we put him under the very strongest inducements to evade the letter and the spirit of the law, we incite him to the utmost degree of premature purchase, and then we complain that he is doing what we have stirred him up to do. We make the law ostensibly in the interest of settlement, and we so contrive it that it shall work against settlement; and when the contrivances we have established are working out their natural results there is an outcry that the free selector is being checkmated at every turn. We have driven the pastoral tenant to adopt shifts which nearly every one who complains would adopt if he were placed in the same circumstances. We stimulate him unnaturally to pick out the eyes of the public estate, and then the Government, at its wit's end to neutralise the effects of its own handiwork, has to jockey the law. And then the House, crouching in terror before the votes of the free selectors, practically declares that honesty is not the best policy. It would be far better not to sell land at all, or, at any rate, not to sell any that was under lease, than to go on as we are going now.

Meanwhile the Parliamentary situation is now in the highest degree embarrassing. Had the resolution merely been a censure on the Attorney-General's law, the difficulty might have been got over by that getnleman's retirement. But it directs the Ministry not to act upon what it thinks a sound interpretation, but upon what is obviously a sham one, and no Ministry with self-respect could accept such directions. The resolution too was obviously submitted for political purposes, as a political text and as a cry to go to the country with. It would be quite idle to attempt to disguise the political significance of the vote. Under the circumstances it seems to us there is no alternative but for the session to close at once. Both sides should agree to pass the Appropriation Act instantly, drop everything else, and go to the country without delay. This dreary session would then be wound up. The next Parliament might then meet by the 1st of October, and have three months before it for work.

Our London telegram of the 26th ultimo reported that the obstruction to the business of the House of Commons offered by a few of the Irish members had culminated in a tumult, the issue of which was an order to one of the obstructionists to leave the House, and the suspension of proceedings until the leader of the House should submit a motion to alter the rules, with the view of facilitating business. A later telegram informs us that this motion has since been submitted and carried. The facts are not all before us, and the precise character of the motion which has been carried by Sir Stafford Northcote remains for the time unknown. The object of it, however, was to facilitate business; and it is easy to understand that the House of Commons, in order to attain that object, has made short work with so much of its rules as had been perverted for purposes of obstruction. The rules of the House are intended primarily to have the effect of preserving order, and securing as far as possible, for every matter brought before the House, opportunity for fair, free, and full discussion. But when it was found that these rules afforded a *point d'appui* for the obstructive operations of a minority, there was no hesitation in modifying them, even—as is probably the case—at the risk of reducing the right of discussion within narrower limits. The particular rule which served the obstructionists as a basis of action appears to have been the one under which the House was precluded from entering upon new business after a certain hour of the evening. Such a rule, carried out with fair regard to its obvious intention, would tend to prevent the hasty treatment of important motions, at late hours, in a thin House, and at times when they were not expected to come on for settlement. But it is clear that, under such a rule, half a dozen members who chose to disregard its true purport could jostle important business off the path by simply wasting time in talk until the closing hour struck. It is to be presumed, therefore, either that the rule has been given up, or that some new rule has been adopted to foreclose discussion, in the earlier part of the sittings. In either case the possibility of advantage has been sacrificed in order to avoid a certainty of evil; and men who could be safely trusted with the exercise of rational liberty have seen it better to forego a portion of it than to allow it to be prostituted by others who do not recognise or rightly appreciate its value.

There is nothing in the prompt and decisive action of the House of Commons to excite surprise. In a House of so many members proceedings of the kind introduced by Mr. Biggar and his coadjutors would soon become intolerable. If this wilful obstruction were sanctioned, or even endured, for any considerable time in an assembly where so many might claim a right to resort to it, all prospect of progress with business would soon be destroyed. There would always be some little knot of members with grievances to air, or hobbies to ride, notoriety to gain, who would have power to coerce the House, though they were outnumbered in it by hundreds. For it is to be observed that the policy of the obstructionists was a policy of coercion. They could not carry their point by other and ordinary means, because they were in a hopeless minority; but, being in a hopeless minority, they determined to put a stop to business until it should be carried. In other words, they proposed, by the exercise of that power of obstruction which the rules of the House placed in their hands, to establish for themselves a right to rule. It is no wonder that the House refused to submit to this.

It cannot be too well understood that Parliamentary government would become impossible if this practice of coercion by obstruction were allowed free play. Let one half-dozen of members exercise the power, and any other half-dozen may also exercise it. And if half-a-dozen, why not one? Each individual member, in fact might tyrannise over the whole body like a spoilt child that cries and howls until he gets his way. The parental rule is weak indeed that permits such childish tyranny; and a deliberative assembly must in self-defence put restrictions upon the liberty of speech of its members when they either cannot or do not exercise self-restraint. Restraint of some sort there must be or deliberation becomes impracticable.

The difference between a spoilt child and an adult who has undergone healthy discipline is that the latter governs himself whilst the former must be governed. A legislative body which can conduct its business without serious disorder or interruption under rules that allow the widest liberty of speech occupies a higher platform, and affords presumptive evidence of higher qualification for its work, than one which finds itself compelled to set up narrow and rigid restrictions to save itself from being coerced by individual members, and its proceedings from lapsing into utter confusion. An Assembly which can dispense with the *clôture*, and yet not suffer, is—other things being equal—more likely to deliberate wisely and well than one which cannot. But while this is true in the long run, the rule has its exceptions. The House of Commons appears to have been forced to place itself under restraint by the conduct of an insignificant group of its members. It is as if a company for the most part sound in mind, had agreed upon the general wearing of strait-waistcoats, in order to prevent violence being done by two or three madmen who happened to be present. If the madmen could be excluded, full liberty of action could be safely re-established. That, probably, is the condition of the House of Commons; and it is to be hoped that the remedy which will enable the House to reassume its former position will, before long, be applied by the electors.

There is no doubt that a legislative body may suffer as a whole, not only in efficiency, but in character, through the ignorance and want of self-restraint of a few of its members. While such men remain members, the remedy for the House is to adopt restrictive measures; but, if the House is to be saved from the reproach of being compelled to adopt them, the remedy lies in the hands of the electors. No member who has a right sense of the responsibility of his position, and an intelligent perception of the conditions essential to the efficiency of Parliamentary government, would seek to enforce his views upon the majority by obstructing business; and no constituency governed by a sound political understanding would return a man who had acquired notoriety by following such courses. If the constituencies regard the proceedings of Parliament as a sort of performance, got up for their entertainment, they may be expected to send in men who can rant and rave by the hour, "to tickle the ears of the groundlings." But if they look upon Parliament as an institution established for the purpose of passing wise laws, and governing the country with moderation and sound judgment, they will see clearly that such men should have no place in it. This is not a question of party, but one that touches the foundations of the public interest.

Supreme Court.—Monday, 6th August. — Jury Court: Hill v. Taylor, part heard; Starr et ux. v. Starr. Banco Court: Blaxland v. A. S. N. Co., Drury v. A. S. N. Co. Master's Office, 12 noon: Hayes and others v. Matthewson and others, adjourned defendants' evidence.

District Court.—Monday, 6th August.—Hasmot v. A. S. N. Company, Bate v. Emery, Glannon v. Drew, Harrison v. Roberts, M'Cay v. Pfahlert, Ellis v. Bardwell, C. R. R. S. Company v. Hinchey, King v. M'Carthy, Morrison v. Hayes, Robinson v. Bastian, Scarvall v. Gunning, Macdonald v. Morgan, Glover v. Rembold, Sutton v. Bryant and another, Mandelson v. Nunn, Coward v. Speed, M'Donald v. Fitzpatrick, Penberthy v. Sommerhoff, Farrell v. Egan, Hoare and others v. Allen.

Municipal Council of Sydney.—A special meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, George-street, to-day, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, for considering the following notices of motion by Alderman Chapman:—"1. That so much of the resolution of Council of 3rd ultimo as relates to the amount to be applied for to the Government as a yearly grant in aid of the City Fund be and the same is hereby rescinded. 2. That the report of the Finance Committee, received on the 31st July, recommending that the Government be applied to, to place the City Corporation upon the same footing as the suburban and country municipalities as regards the grants from the Consolidated Revenue; and that application be also made for the arrears which would be due to the Council since the passing of the Muncipalities Act, be adopted."

Runaway from Randwick.—About 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, while Dr. Watson, of Newtown, was visiting at Pembroke College, Randwick, his horse and buggy were left in the yard. During the doctor's absence the horse became frightened at something and bolted along the Randwick Road in the direction of Sydney, continuing his course and dragging the vehicle after him as far as Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, where he was captured by constable Scraggs, of No. 3 station, whose conduct is worthy of much commendation. Beyond the breaking of the shafts, the vehicle has been but slightly injured.

Death from Sanguineous Apoplexy.—On Saturday the City Coroner held, at the Benevolent Asylum Pitt-street South, an inquest touching the cause of death of a man named Joseph Davis, who, on Thursday afternoon last, had dropped suddenly down on the Canterbury Road and died. The evidence showed that deceased was a horse-dealer, and he resided at the Woolpack Inn, Haymarket, kept by J. H. Pries. Some two or three weeks ago he left the city with the intention of going to Braidwood; and was on his way back to Sydney on Thursday last, returning by the Canterbury Road. A gardener named Bower saw him beating his horse, and asked whether, as he was doing so, the horse had thrown him. He said it had not, but that about two miles off he had got off the horse and allowed it to go along the road to eat the grass, and that on his going to catch it it ran ahead, and he had to run for a couple of miles before he caught it. He then got a match from Bower with which to light his pipe, and was about to mount the horse when he fell backwards. He breathed heavily for about five minutes, and then witness saw that he was dead. Mr. Arthur Renwick, M.D., deposed that death had resulted from sanguineous apoplexy occurring in a man affected by disease of the heart and lungs. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Infirmary Items.—The following cases have been treated at the Sydney Infirmary: Elizabeth Hare, 21, for a needle in her hand; Elizabeth Smith, 2, for injury to the hand; a boy named Heamstead Clement, for injuries to the head, received while fighting; and a man named Shield, for divers contusions. Shield had been a seaman of the schooner run down on Friday night by the steamer Macedon, off Botany.

An Italian Society.—Seeing the large number of Italian immigrants that have lately arrived in Queensland (says the *Telegraph*), and the probability that as soon as these are settled many others will soon come to join them, Count Franceschi has very laudably occupied himself for some time past in establishing a society for the protection and mutual support of his fellow-countrymen in Queensland. Accordingly, at the School of Arts Hotel, a numerously attended meeting of Italians was held for the purpose of giving form to his idea. Mr. Barnett, the Consular Agent for Italy, being voted to the chair, a resolution affirming the desirability of forming the society was unanimously agreed to, the name fixed upon being the "Societa di Patronata et Mutuo Soccorso fra gli Italiani nel Queensland. A code of rules framed by Count Franceschi were passed *seriatim*, the only discussion of any importance being as to whether other than Italians should be allowed to have a voice in the direction of the society. Signor Pullé and others maintained the advisability of giving a vote to every member, no matter what his nationality, and invited an expression of opinion from the English-speaking gentlemen who were present. In reply, Mr. O'Donovan, addressing the audience in Italian, declared himself in favour of an Italian society being managed entirely by Italians. He said, if others were allowed to have a part in its direction, there was no guarantee that after a time it might not become a very different society from that which it was now their intention to establish. Italians, he stated, knew more about their countrymen, their wants, their antecedents, &c., and how best to deal with them, than other people could be expected to know, and it would be much better to leave the details of administration altogether in their hands. Dr. Mullen briefly expressed his concurrence in Mr. O'Donovan's opinion, and after some remarks from Count Franceschi, the rule confining the right of voting to Italian members (the sole exception being that of the Consul for the time being) was put and carried. After this, the remainder of the rules were passed with little modification. His Excellency the Governor was elected patron, Miss Kennedy patroness, the Italian Consul president, Count Franceschi vice-president, Signor Pullé treasurer, Signor Masini secretary, and a committee was appointed. During the meeting it was announced that his Excellency had given a donation of five guineas, and a list was opened on which donations to the amount of over £20 were inscribed. The subscription for members was fixed at 2s. per month.

Printed Papers. — We have received from the Government Printing Office complete copies of the annual report for 1876 of Mr. John Rae, Commissioner for Railways, and also of Mr. W. Clark's report on the interception and disposal of the drainage of the city of Sydney and suburbs. Both these documents are explained and illustrated by a series of exceedingly clear and neatly-printed lithograph diagrams and maps, which, together with the letter-press, are got up in a manner that reflects the greatest credit upon the Acting-Government Printer, Mr. Potter, and the employees under his charge.

Volunteer Inspection.—The Commandant's annual inspection of the Head-quarters Band and Nos. 5 and 6 Companies of the First Regiment of Volunteer Rifles took place at the Victoria Barracks on last Saturday afternoon. The inspecting officers were Colonel Richardson and Majors Christie and Baynes, of the Permanent Defence Force, and there were also present Colonel Raymond, Major Wells, Captain Chatfield, and Ensign George, of the regimental staff. At half-past 2 o'clock, the band, comprising twenty-four members, paraded and were inspected, after which No. 5 Company, comprising forty-three men of all ranks, was brought on the ground. The men were first formed into open line, when the state of their uniforms and the condition of their arms were closely inspected, Colonel Richardson and the other officers passing in front of and between the ranks for the purpose. They were then put through a course of company evolutions and light infantry movements under the direction of Captain Johnstone and Lieutenant D'Arrietta, and dismissed. At half-past 3 o'clock, No. 6 Company, mustering forty-one members of all ranks, was paraded under Captain Morris, Lieutenant M'Cutcheon, and Ensign Nickson. The men of this company were also formed into open ranks, and had their arms and accoutrements inspected, and also performed a variety of manœuvres in connection with light infantry operations previous to their dismissal.

Sporting.—The Wagga Wagga Cup, &c.—Owners of horses intended to be entered for the Wagga Wagga race meeting should bear in mind that entries must be sent in to the secretary of the Murrumbidgee Turf Club not later than Tuesday, the 7th instant.

Brisbane Botanic Gardens.—We have received a copy of the annual report for 1877 of the Director of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens to the Secretary for Lands of that colony. Included in the general detailed description of the condition of the gardens, is an interesting account of the growth of sugar-cane, the coffee, cocoa, tea, and tobacco plants, all of which are cultivated there to great advantage. There are, at present, sixty-one varieties of sugar-cane in the gardens, twenty-three new varieties having been added to the collection since last year. The number of plants distributed was 75,000. The demand for sugar-cane and other plants of commercial value has become so great that it will soon be a difficult matter to supply all demands, and the director recommends that a piece of ground near to the gardens should be obtained and set apart for the cultivation of such plants. The cultivation of the coffee plant (*coffea Arabica* and *coffea Liberica*) is being carried on satisfactorily, and the cocoa plant, for which numerous applications have been received during the past season, promises to succeed well. *Thea Bohea* (Chinese tea) and *Ilex Paraguariensis* (the tea tree of Paraguay) have been largely in demand, the former in the Southern districts and the other in the more Northern districts of the colony. Tobacco cultivation is rapidly extending in all directions throughout the colony, more especially in the neighbourhood of Rockhampton, and numerous packets of seeds have been dispatched to various growers. In addition to the varieties already in the garden, several new varieties have been added this season. Among them is *Nicotiana Persica* (Shiraz), a choice description of Persian tobacco obtained from Teheran, and for which many inquiries have been made. During the past year 104,000 cuttings, 22,000 roots and bulbs, 21,326 plants, 46 lbs. seed, together with 1046 packets of seed, have been distributed among public and private establishments. Many applications for seeds of indigenous plants, principally eucalypti, palms, and grasses, have been received from foreign countries—Southern Europe, Algeria, Madrid, America, Madeira, Sandwich Islands, and India, especially from the latter place, accompanied by the statement that eucalyptus seeds received from Brisbane have germinated more successfully than those received from other quarters.

A Wind-fall.—A young man of the name of Holmes, of Vegetable Creek, who had been engaged as a billiard-marker at Donoghue's hotel (says the *Glen Innes Examiner*), suddenly found himself the lucky owner of a property said to be worth £150,000. The pleasing intelligence was conveyed to him in rather a singular manner. A man who was engaged at the hotel, chanced to see an advertisement in a scrap of the *Australasian*, inquiring for the whereabouts of one J. Holmes, late of Bristol, England. He immediately showed it to the young man referred to, who said at once it must be meant for him. He thereupon telegraphed to the solicitor mentioned in the advertisement, and in reply he received a remittance, with instruction to proceed at once to Melbourne, which he has since done.

How to Test Air in Shafts.—A correspondent of the *Gundagai Times* writing upon the subject of foul air in shafts says:—"The usual mode of ascertaining whether foul air is present or not is to lower a candle, but I believe it would answer equally well or better to lower a bucket to the bottom, and wind it carefully up again. If cold carbonic acid gas is present in considerable quantity, it will, by virtue of its greater weight, take the place of the air in the bucket, and may thus be drawn to the top and capsized over a fire, which it will at once extinguish. The notion of treating an invisible gas in this way may not seem very feasible to those who are unacquainted with its properties, but I am strongly of opinion that it will be found quite easy, if the experiment is fairly tried, to bail the gas out from the bottom of a vertical shaft, and thus dispense with the 'incessant labour' associated with air pipes and fans."

A Sculptor by Nature.—The Melbourne *Argus* of Thursday says:—"We have had an opportunity of inspecting a small head modelled in plaster by a youth of 17, who, as we are informed, has had no instruction whatever in the plastic art, but who has evidently a remarkable natural gift for its practice, which only requires cultivation to render its possessor a sculptor of no mean order. In fact, looking at the work in question, without knowing anything of its authorship, we should have supposed it to be the first sketch, by an experienced hand, of a really striking piece of sculpture, painfully realistic both in conception and in execution. It represents the head of an aged man, upon whom death is just setting his seal. The unfringed eyes, deeply sunken in the skull, are closed, the cheeks are emaciated and cadaverous, the thin lips seem to be quivering with the last breath of life, the thin white hair falls over his shoulders, the withered neck is full of that fine cordage of attenuated muscle which becomes so prominent in that portion of the body in extreme old age, and the head has fallen helplessly on one side, like the dislodged capital of a column. Altogether, we have rarely seen an untutored production of this kind so full of promise as the clever work modelled by Mr. J. Huybers, who has only to master the *technique* of the art, we cannot help thinking, in order to make his mark. The head, we should add, is not a copy, but is the embodiment of an original idea, which renders it all the more remarkable.

Death under Peculiar Circumstances.—A death under very peculiar circumstances is reported by the *Hobart Town Mercury*. The deceased, a young woman named Catherine Lucas, a native of Hobart Town, and aged about 20 years, expired suddenly on Saturday, July 28. She was in the employ of Mr. F. Ventry, secretary to the hospital board, as a domestic servant, and has held the situation since the beginning of last April. Some time during Saturday morning Mr. Ventry obtained some strychnine from the dispensary for the purpose of poisoning cats. Some meat which was unfit for food was obtained, and the strychnine placed in incisions which had been made in it. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the servant, acting in accordance with instructions, threw two pieces of the poisoned meat on to the roof of the house. About twenty minutes past 1 o'clock Mr. Ventry instructed the girl from his dressing-room window to throw a piece of the meat to a cat that was then in the yard. She did so in his presence, when he went to lunch. In less than ten minutes afterwards he heard the girl shout, when he came out of the house, and saw her lying prostrate upon the ground near the fever hospital door. He then ran to Dr. L. Holden, assistant house-surgeon, who returned with him immediately. The girl was then removed into the house, and died in less than a quarter of an hour. Mr. Ventry informed us that the girl, although of an eccentric turn of mind, was usually very cheerful and willing in the discharge of her duties. On Friday she complained of a bursting feeling in her head, and on Saturday she stated she had passed a restless night, and had been troubled with dreams. When Dr. Holden first saw the girl he found her in a state of convulsions, and the convulsions continued at intervals until she died. The doctor treated the girl for hysterical convulsions, and, after throwing cold water upon her face for some minutes, she said she had eaten poisoned meat. He thereupon went over to the surgery to get an emetic, but before the doctor returned she had expired. The police magistrate had requested Dr. B. Crowther to make a post-mortem examination of the body, and there will probably be an inquest held.

All use it. It is at every picnic. It is in every kitchen. It gives the finish to every dish, for gravies, soups, game, fish, or cold meats. It assists digestion, and increases the appetite. It has a place at Government House, and is seen at every respectable artisan's. The Protectionists use it because it is colonial; the Freetraders because it is cheap. It is the especial favourite with all classes, because, as one of the "Sydney victuallers wrote—" It is the best yet made." It is the Australian Relish, made by Washington H. Soul, of 221, Pitt-street; and sold by every storekeeper. Price, One Shilling.—Adv.

Football at West Maitland.—A correspondent forwarded the following telegram on Saturday:—"The football match to-day, Waratah Club of Sydney versus Maitland, the latter won by three goals and three tries to nothing. The goals were kicked by Watson, Sefton, and Cronin respectively."

Concert.—A very successful concert was given on Saturday evening last, by the Good Templar sailors of H. M. ships Wolverine and Nymph, in the Temperance Hall, to assist a poor widow whose son was lost in the steamship Yarra Yarra. Mr. W. J. Foster occupied the chair. The programme was a lengthy and varied one, and was got through, with one or two exceptions, with great credit to the performers. After an overture from the band, the chairman made a short address, stating the object of the entertainment, and the warm-hearted manner in which it had been taken up by our sailor friends. Songs followed, after which an assaut d'armes, by Messrs. Stone and Epsley. When all acquitted themselves so well it would, perhaps, be invidious to mention names; but the three recitations given by Master C. Murphy, entitled "Commodore Goodenough," "Loss of the Orpheus," and the "Picture over the door," and also the song "The Union Jack of Old England" rendered by Mr. Stone, deserve to be favourably mentioned. A solo on the piccolo, by Mr. Fabian, received a well-deserved encore. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the entertainment closed with the chair and audience singing "God save the Queen."

The Redfern Band.—This now well-known company of instrumentalists gave the public, on Saturday afternoon last, the benefit of the following capital programme of music:—March, "Good News from Home," Camfield; lancers, "Reception," Barrett; valse, "Violante," D'Albert; schottische, "Calypso," Basquit; galop, "Fox Hunters," Marion; "God save the Queen." The weather was delightful, evidencing the near approach of spring; and Prince Alfred Park (the place where the band performs) contained a large auditory. This public recreation ground, standing as it does in the centre of a large population, is becoming more and more availed of as a place where fresh air and exercise may be obtained; but the want of shady trees and other conveniences is much to be deplored.

Coursing.—The New South Wales Coursing Club propose to wind up their second season with a two days' meeting at Leeholme, on Thursday and Friday next. It promises to be even more attractive than the big event in May last, from the fact that his Excellency the Governor and Lady Robinson will be present, and that both have nominations, that of her ladyship being for the Bracelet. The nominations for this event were all taken up a week ago, and those for the Leeholme stakes were all filled on Tuesday. In the latter Mr. G. Hill will run Brindisi; Mr. Kite, probably Barunah; Mr. E. Lee, either Jacobite or Snowflake; Mr. Saville, Sasine; Mr. Hall, Happy Joe; Mr. Pears, Lady; Mr. Lord, Sea Wave; Ms. M'Quade, Lanercost, and probably Silver Stream in Mr. G. F. Want's nomination; Mr. W. Lee, either Gazelle or Gill Gill; Mr. Suttor, Sportsman; Mr. Gee, Mr. Lee's imported slut and one of his own. Messrs. M'Phillamy and Fowler are also in it, but rumour has not pointed to what will represent them. The only certainties nominated for the Bracelet are Mr. Lee's Lad of Clifton, Mr. Hill ns. Guardsman, Mr. Mather's Gee Gee. Mr. Hall may send Hereford Lass if she has recovered a bad fall received in training this week. Mr. Kite has a couple of Melbourne purchases to select from, and Jacobite is likely to go for Mr. E. Lee. It is said that Bessie Bell may go for Mr. Thompson; but as her owner states she has not had an hour's training yet, her chance is small. What will represent his Excellency is not definitely known here; all that has been said is that he has sent to Melbourne for a pair of cracks, and we hope his commission has been faithfully executed. The Puppy Stake has already twelve applications, and when it closes on Tuesday will probably have three or four more. Two fine dogs from Melbourne arrived by steamer on Wednesday; both are by the imported dog Breadalbane from Shoofly and Nora. The latter is a King Death slut, and was a crack in her day. Factor was in the late Waterloo Cup contest, but out of form, and is now only getting into running shape. Both dogs are said to be for sale.

Sculling Race.—A race in watermen's skiffs for £18 was rowed, on Saturday afternoon, between W. Downs and S. Baker, the course being from Fort Denison round Goat Island and back to the fort. The men got away pretty evenly, Downs having a slight advantage, which he maintained for a short distance, when Baker passed and gradually pulled ahead until there was a clear two lengths between the boats. Just after passing Fort Macquarie, Downs, cheered on by his friends, made a good spurt and passed his opponent. Off Dawes Point Baker, who was about two lengths astern, fouled with a steamer which had a brig in tow, and this disaster placed him another two lengths behind. Downs led on the rest of the course, gradually increasing his distance with a steady pull, while Baker, who made several energetic spurts, was unable to gain any material advantage. Downs came in a winner by 30 or 40 lengths. Two steamers, the Princess and the Britannia, both well filled with passengers, and a number of boats, accompanied the pullers over the course.

Skating Rink.—On Saturday evening a skating contest took place in the Guild Hall, Castlereagh-street, a large number of spectators being present. Some general skating first took place, in which upwards of one hundred persons joined. Nineteen competitors then tried their skill in the rink, and ultimately the prizes—two handsomely worked silver medals—were awarded; the first to Mr. L. Dixon, of Parramatta, and the second to Mr. Goddard, of Newtown. The arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Meyers. A better rink could not have been desired, and spectators and skaters alike appeared to enjoy themselves. A band of music contributed to the pleasure of the night's proceedings.

Victoria Theatre.—On Saturday night, Mr. Lytton Sothern appeared at the Victoria Theatre. There was a crowded house, the dress circle being as full as it could hold, and all the other parts of the theatre crammed to overflowing. Mr. Sothern's reputation had preceded him here, and he was heartily received, the applause being renewed at the calls before the curtain at the end of each act. The version of "Our American Cousin" produced is the one which Mr. Sothern's father has made so celebrated in London, and differs in several respects from that to which we in the colonies have been accustomed. According to the play as given by Jefferson, and followed here since, Asa Trenchard is the principal character, and it will be remembered what a fine piece of acting Mr. Jefferson's American Cousin was. But now, Lord Dundreary takes the foremost place; and though it is impossible not to like the character of Asa, yet he does not lead the action of the comedy as the eccentric young nobleman does. Of Mr. Sothern's acting we are able to speak in the highest terms. He does not, of course, pretend to any originality in the conception of Lord Dundreary—his simple profession is that he gives an exact and faithful copy of his father's rendering. And in this he is admittedly perfectly successful. The difficulty in the impersonation is to keep the character free from exaggeration; and so careful has Mr. Sothern been in this respect that we failed to detect the slightest approach to over-acting in his performance from first to last on Saturday night. Lord Dundreary is eccentric, but he is a gentleman; his manner is ludicrous, but it is never vulgar. Mr. Sothern draws this distinction excellently, and all the details of his acting are in keeping with it. Hence it is really a pleasure to follow this character and to watch how skilfully Mr. Sothern develops it. Doubtless it will be said that he is only a copy of a great original—but this is not the fair way of putting it. True, there is not the genius which creates a part, but there is the talent which can execute an admirable copy, and this talent is more rare than may be supposed. It may also be added that no one could play Lord Dundreary who was not a gentleman; and Mr Sothern's acting is full of touches which showed that he is to the manner born. Doubtless everybody will witness his performance, and the general opinion will, unless we are greatly mistaken, confirm these remarks. Mr. F. Lyster's Asa Trenchard was a fair average performance; and his style and manner fully justified the mixture of astonishment and alarm with which Lord Dundreary from the first regarded the American cousin, but he made little more of the part. This, however, was of less consequence, it being, as already remarked, of secondary importance in the version of the comedy now presented. The other principal characters were taken by Misses Merton, Austin, Kemble, Graham, and Lloyd; and by Messrs. Seagrave, Collier, Jordan, Holloway, and Bland Holt, who acquitted themselves on the whole very tolerably. This evening "Our American Cousin" will be repeated.

Theatre Royal.—This evening the Troubadours will produce their new entertainment "The Brook." Though this belongs to the same class of extravaganzas as "Patchwork," yet, instead of the vagaries of servants, the incidents are supposed to take place at a picnic given by a gentleman. Everything will be fresh, and the programme comprises several new songs by Mdlle. Corelli, Miss M'Henry, and Messrs. Salisbury, Gourlay, and Webster.

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AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN CHINA.

The following letters have been handed to us, with a request that they might be published, as evidencing the efforts being made to open up a market in China for Australian wool. We have pleasure in doing so, as the subject must be one of wide interest.

[Copy.] "20th July, 1877.

"Henry Mort, Esq., Circular Quay, Sydney.

"My dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in sending you a copy of a letter I have just received from Shanghai, acknowledging the receipt of the first shipment of woollen yarn. Messrs. Olyphant and Co. have taken the preliminary steps to insure a fair trial by the native weavers, and promise to forward samples of the cloth when made. As this experiment is of vast importance to the colonies, I beg you would kindly have Olyphant's letter made public.

"(Signed) MONCKTON SYNNOT."

"Shanghai, 19th May, 1877.

"Monckton Synnot, Esq., Melbourne.

"Dear Sir,—Your favours of 21st February and 21st March have been duly received, and the shipment of two cases woollen yarns (521 lbs. weight) per steamer Somerset to Hongkong, and thence by coast steamer to this, arrived on the 8th instant. We have paid Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, and Co.'s debit note (for freight, transhipping, and insurance) upon the packages.

"We thank you for your prompt compliance with our suggestion to ship us the small quantities of the two descriptions of yarn which we specified in our letter of 8th December, 1876, and have not since written to you upon the subject, as we could not add anything as to the details of the plan which we proposed to pursue in regard to the introduction of the use of woollen yarns amongst the Chinese in this vicinity. We have already made the preliminary arrangements with our Chinese friend for the manufacture of cloth, woollen, and cotton mixture by the natives in the suburb in which he resides; and if there appears to be any demand for the yarns created by this means, we will dispose of the balance of the consignment in the manner we may consider most conducive to your interests.

"The bobbins will be returned to you as you suggest, and samples of the cloth produced will also be sent to you by the earliest opportunity.

"Pending the result of our present endeavours, we cannot write to you more at length upon this subject; but you may rest assured that we shall keep you fully informed of the progress which we may make in the undertaking by each future opportunity.—Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) OLYPHANT and Co."

VITAL STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Registrar-General in reference to Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the colony, for the year 1876, is as follows:—

"Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, "18th April, 1877.

"I have the honour to forward herewith the returns of marriages, births, and deaths for the year ended 31st December, 1876. At this date the estimated population of the colony numbered 629,776 souls, comprising 347,869 males, and 281,907 females. The total increase in population at the end of the year is estimated at 23,124 persons, or 3·81 per cent. The increase for the first six months of the year amounted to 10,514 persons, and for the remaining period of the year to 12,610 persons. Of the total population the number of males was 65,962 in excess of females; the per centage for the former being 55·24, and for the latter 44·76, a difference of 10·48 in favour of males. To every 1000 persons then there were 552 males and 448 females, which shows an increase of 2 males in the 1000 on the previous year. For the first six months of the year there were 11,335 births, and 17,588 persons who arrived in the colony by sea, a gross total of 28,923, from which I deduct 6170 deaths for the same period, and the departures by sea 12,239, in all 18,409, which leaves a net increase of 10,514 persons. During the last six months of the year the births numbered 11,963, and arrivals by sea 15,354, being a total of 27,317 persons. The deaths for this period were 5023, and departures by sea 9684, both together amounting to 14,707 persons. The net increase then will be 12,610 persons.

"The number of marriages celebrated during the year was 4630, being only 25 in excess of the number for the previous year. The registered births numbered 23,298, and the deaths 11,193, both showing an increase of 770 and 422 respectively on the figures for 1875.

"MARRIAGES.

"From the quarterly table of marriages we find that of the total number (4630) celebrated during the year there were 1264 or 27·30 per cent. in Sydney, 463 or 10 per cent. in the suburbs, and 2903 or 62·70 per cent. in the country districts. In comparison with the previous year there were more marriages in the city and suburbs and fewer in the country districts.

"The ratio of marriages for every 1000 persons of estimated population in the middle of the year is for the city, 13.55; suburbs, 6.26; and country, 6.45. For the whole colony the ratio per 1000 is 7·51, the average of the previous nine years being 7.81. Looking at the table which distinguishes the number of marriages celebrated by the various denominations and by the Registrars, we see that the Church of England heads the list with 1759; Roman Catholic, 921; Presbyterian, 761; Wesleyan, 487; Congregationalist, 232; Primitive Methodist, 101; registrars, 276; and the balance is made up by other denominations, with double figures only. Those denominations which show an increase on the previous year are as follows:—Church of England, 141; and Congregationalist, 46; registrars' offices also show an increase of 25.

"The following denominations show a decrease, viz.:—Roman Catholic, 32; Presbyterian, 145; Wesleyan, 15; Primitive Methodist, 8. Of the total number of marriages then the Church of England celebrated 37·97 per cent.; Roman Catholic, 19·89; Presbyterian, 16·44; Wesleyan, 10·52; Congregationalist, 5·01; Primitive Methodist, 2·18; and Registrars, 5·95.

"From the total number (9260) of persons married during the year 1876, there were 1516, or 6·65 per cent. who were minors, of whom 132 were males and 1384 females. Comparing these figures with the returns of the previous year, we find a decrease of 24 persons. Taking the number of minors married in the city, suburbs, and country, we find the percentages are 9·77, 13·71, and 19·67, respectively.

"Considering the condition of those who contracted marriage during the year, we find that out of 9260 persons 4139 were bachelors, 4111 spinsters, 489 widowers, and 518 widows. There were also 2 divorced men and 1 divorced woman, who were again married. In the city, the bachelors and spinsters were about equal, viz., 1091 and 1092 respectively; the numbers in the suburbs were 409 and 415 respectively, and country 2639 and 2604 respectively. Widowers and widows were nearly equal in the city and suburbs; in the former, 173 and 171, and in the latter 54 and 48 respectively, while the country shows 262 widowers and 299 widows.

"From the total number (9260) of persons married, we find that 970, viz., 443 males and 527 females, appear as unable to sign their names, so that 10·47 per cent. affixed their marks to their marriage certificates. This shows an improvement of 2 per cent. on the previous year. The percentage of this class to the total number of persons married in the city is 7·63; in the suburbs 3·56; and in the country 16·71. Out of the 970 persons in the colony unable to affix their signatures, there were 174 who were minors, namely, 31 males, and 143 females, or 18 per cent. These minors were distributed as follows:—Sydney, 15; in suburbs, 6; and in the country districts, 153.

"BIRTHS.

"The total number of births registered during the year 1876 was 23,298, consisting of 11,791 males and 11,507 females, the former being 283 in excess of the latter. The percentage of males is 50·61, and of females 49·39. The increase in the number of births on the previous year is as follows:—Males, 411; females, 359; in all, 770. The birth rate of the colony per 1000 of estimated population at the middle of the year was 37·75, being a slight decline on the previous year. The average for the previous nine years was 39·58, so that the birth rate of 1876 was nearly 2 per 1000 lower than this average. Of the number of births registered in the city the percentage of males was 51·18, and of females 48·82. In the suburbs female births were in excess of male, the percentage being 50·36 for the former, and 49·64 for the latter. The figures for the country districts are for males, 50·67; for females, 49·32. The city birth rate was 35·48, being 1·44 lower than the figures for the previous nine years average. In the suburbs the average for the previous nine years was 44·52, and the rate of the year 41·39, showing a decline of 3.13. The rate for the country districts was 37·62, which is lower by 1·78 than the average of the nine previous years. Comparing the birth rate per 1000 of population of the three divisions with the rate of the previous year, we find the city and country were nearly stationary, while the suburbs show an increase of 0·50.

"The number of illegitimate births registered during the year was 950, which gives a percentage of 4·07 to total number of births. Taking population into account the rate per 1000 for the colony was 1·54, which is somewhat over the rate of the previous year. The percentage to total number of births in each of the divisions was as follows:—Sydney, 9·24; suburbs, 2·87; country, 3·28. A large number of illegitimate births are registered from the Benevolent Asylum, hence the high percentage for the city as compared with the suburbs and country districts.

"There was one case of triplets recorded during the year, and 195 cases of twins, of which last 9 children were still-born, leaving 381 children, which gives a percentage of 1·63 to total number of births.

"DEATHS.

"The total number of deaths recorded in the year 1876 was 11,193. In each of the quarters of the year the numbers were as follows:—March, 3012; June, 3158; September, 2636; December, 2387. Male deaths numbered 6508, or 58·14 per cent.; and females 4685, or 41·85 per cent., the former being 16·62 per cent. higher than the latter. Taking the total number of deaths in the city, we find that the percentage of males is 52·91, and of females 47·09; in the suburbs, males 50·50, females 49·50; in the country, males 61·84, females 38·16. The excess of male over female deaths in the city is 5·82 per cent.; in the suburbs, 1·00 per cent.; and in the country, 23·68 per cent. The death rate per 1000 of estimated population of the colony was 18·13, the previous year being 18·12. The average rate for previous nine years was 15·18, so that the rate of the year under report is 2·95 higher than that average. The city death rate for the year was 26·70, which is lower than the figures of the previous year by 3·06, but higher by 3·19 than the previous nine years' average. The suburbs show a rate of 22·81, which is only 0·34 lower than the previous year, and 4·19 in excess for the average for the previous nine years. In the country districts the rate was 15·59, which is 0·70 over the year preceding, and 2·67 higher than the average of the previous nine years.

"INFANTILE MORTALITY.

"During the year 1876 there were 4670 deaths recorded of children under five years of age. These deaths then form 41·72 per cent. of the whole, and are 4·31 lower than the previous year, and 2·31 lower than the average of the previous nine years. The percentage of these deaths to total deaths in each of the divisions is as follows:—Sydney, 41·10; suburbs, 54·42; country, 38·89: all of these figures being lower than the previous year by 6·19, 1·91, and 4·31 respectively; and also lower than the nine years' average by 5·74, 1·63, and 1·44 respectively. Thus the decrease is much more marked in the city than in either the suburbs or country districts.

"The large number of deaths, chiefly of adults, which occur in the Infirmary no doubt causes a lower rate of infantile mortality in the city. Taking each year of the decade, infant mortality has been greater in the suburbs than in the city or country.

"With regard to the health of Sydney, it will be seen that the number of deaths in each of the wards of the city (with the exception of Brisbane Ward) was fewer than in the previous year. Comparing the deaths of children under five years of age to the total deaths in each ward, we have the following results:—Gipps, 42·18; Bourke (in which the Infirmary is situate), 6·57; Brisbane, 45·15; Macquarie, 49·71; Cook, 58·27; Fitzroy, 40·97; Phillip, 49·82; Denison, 51·02. These percentages are all lower than the figures of the previous year, with the exception of Cook Ward, where they are the same.

"Looking now at the deaths under five years of age to the total deaths in each of the suburban districts we find that Balmain heads the list with 63·05 per cent.; Waterloo, 55·34; Concord, 55·00; Paddington, 54·64; Redfern, 54·16; St. George, 53·60; Newtown, 53·55; Glebe, 53·25; St. Leonards, 50·00; and Randwick, 20·68. These figures show an increase in each of the following districts:—Balmain, Newtown, Paddington, Concord, St. George, and St. Leonards; and a decrease in the Glebe, Redfern, Waterloo, and Randwick.

"Sydney—population 1871, 76,159; births, 3310; deaths under 5, 1024; total deaths, 2491. Balmain—population 1871, 6886; births, 375; deaths under 5, 128; total deaths, 203. Glebe—population 1871, 5721; births, 319; deaths under 5, 90; total deaths, 169. Newtown—population 1871, 7922; births, 406; deaths under 5, 113; total deaths, 211; Redfern—population 1871, 8092; births, 465; deaths under 5, 130; total deaths, 240. Waterloo—population 1871, 6306; births, 353; deaths under 5, 114; total deaths, 206. Paddington, Randwick, Waverley—population 1871, 11,411. Paddington—births, 489; deaths under 5, 147; total deaths, 269. Randwick—births, 31; deaths under 5, 3; total deaths, 23. Waverley—births, 15; deaths under 5, 3; total deaths, 6. Concord—population 1871, 3520; births, 163; deaths under 5, 61; total deaths, 111. St. George—population 1871, 5340; births, 250; deaths under 5, 67; total deaths, 125. St. Leonards—population 1871, 5126; births, 242; deaths under 5, 61; total deaths, 122.

"Looking at the table which treats of the different classes of disease which have proved fatal in the colony during the year, it will be seen that zymotic diseases have been the cause of 29·53 per cent. of the total number of deaths. This percentage is nearly the same as in the previous year, but 6·07 over the average of the previous nine years. Under the head of constitutional diseases the percentage is 11·41, which is a shade under the figures of the previous year, and 0·60 lower than the previous nine years' average. Local diseases give a percentage of 35·21, being slightly lower than previous year, and 2·62 under the figures of the average of nine years preceding. Deaths from violence show a percentage of 7·03, as against 6·74 in the previous year."

Appended to the report are a number of elaborately drawn up tables, showing the details of the matter alluded to in the report, with the comparative results for the last ten years.

AN IMPORTANT ACTION RESPECTING THE MIXING OF CATTLE.

(From the Goulburn Herald.)

At the sittings of the District Court, Goulburn, on Tuesday last, before his Honor Judge M'Farland, an action, Henderson, Brothers, v. A. G. Finlay, was brought, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of £130 damages for injury done to them through the negligence of defendant as their agent in allowing cattle entrusted to him for sale to get mixed with an inferior lot, and then selling the two lots together. Plaintiffs are graziers, and the defendant an auctioneer. Plaintiff's case was that in April last they entrusted twenty-two head of cattle to defendant to be trucked to Homebush, consigned to defendant's agents, Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, for sale. The cattle were put into the trucks by one of the plaintiffs, and the delivery-note from the railway handed to defendant. Nothing more was known of the cattle by plaintiffs till they received letters from defendant stating that the cattle had been boxed or mixed with another lot belonging to a Mr. Reardon, and that the two mobs had been drafted together into lots, and so sold. Plaintiffs averred, and brought witnesses to prove, that their cattle were very good, and would average 500 lbs. weight to 550 lbs., while those of Reardon were not so good. It was shown that plaintiffs picked their cattle out of fifty head as the primest, and that they sold sixteen of the remainder at their paddock at £5 10s. a head; the cattle, when sold at Homebush, realised £4 8s. 9d. a head, for which, after deducting expenses, defendant had sent them a cheque for £55 18s. 3d. Plaintiffs declined to accept the cheque, though they retained it in their possession for the purpose of the present action. Evidence was brought forward that the mixing of the cattle could not have been the result of carelessness on the part of the railway officials. Plaintiffs also complained that the cattle, after being mixed, were not held over from Thursday's sale till the following Monday, and a telegram sent to plaintiffs, so that they might have gone to Sydney and drafted the cattle. They also declared that the selling of the cattle, as done by Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, was injudicious, and not to their interest.

Defendant on his part denied that there had been any negligence; that the mixing was done while the cattle were under the control of the railway authorities; and that after they were mixed everything was done by defendant and Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin to remedy the accident. Witnesses were brought forward to prove that the cattle were mixed when first seen by Mr. Devlin at Homebush yards, and that Mr. Devlin had consulted with another eminent auctioneer as to the way to act under the circumstances, and he had advised the course which was adopted; that the services of the most skilful classifier in Sydney was procured, and everything done for the best interests of plaintiffs. Evidence was also brought forward that it would have been against such interests to have put off the sale, as the cattle would thereby have deteriorated and their value lessened by at least 10s. a head, there being no feed at Homebush at the time. Defendant also relied upon the fact that the two lots of cattle must have been of the same character, as was proved by the small difference in the prices realised for the various yards after they were drafted for sale, which ranged from £3 15s. a-head up to £4 16s.

The case was very lengthy, and a number of witnesses were examined on both sides.

Mr. Gannon addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and was replied to by Mr. Betts on plaintiffs' behalf. His Honor briefly summed up.

The jury after a few minutes' deliberation brought in a verdict for plaintiffs for £7 18s. 7d., in addition to the cheque for £55 18s. 3d., held by plaintiffs. They valued the cattle at £4 16s. a head; expenses to be deducted.

His Honor certified for costs on the higher scale with expenses of eight witnesses.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS AT BRISBANE.

(From the Brisbane Courier.)

On Saturday, 29th July, his Excellency the Governor, with his private Secretary (Captain O'Callaghan), and Aide-de-Camp (Lieutenant Berkeley, A.D.C.), Sir Maurice O'Connell, the members of the Ministry, a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament, including the hon. the Speaker (Mr. King), the Volunteer officers, the Harbour Master (Captain Heath), and a few other gentlemen, proceeded to the mouth of the river for the purpose of witnessing some experiments in torpedo firing, kindly carried out by Mr. E. C. Cracknell; and from what was then exhibited of the actual effect of the explosion of a couple of torpedoes (even under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances), and from what was courteously explained by Mr. Cracknell of the *modus operandi* of mooring and exploding lines of torpedoes, as followed at some of the forts on the English coast, it was quite evident that, in a proper use of this means of defence, under the management of a trained torpedo corps, will lie the principal agent upon which we shall have to depend in the event of hostile cruisers endeavouring to effect a landing on our shores.

The steamer Kate, conveying the party, left the Queen's wharf at noon, and arrived at the scene of operations—about midway between Lytton and Luggage Point—about 2 o'clock. Mr. Cracknell, with a few assistants, had arrived earlier in the steamer Laura, and had completed all the necessary preparations when the Kate reached her destination. All that was visible to those on the latter steamer were a couple of open boats—one about twenty feet long, and the other a little smaller—moored at distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from each other, with a red flag flying upon each. A short distance from the smaller boat was anchored the Laura, and hanging from her stern two wires or cables could be seen, these wires evidently forming the communication between the battery on the steamer and the torpedo moored under each of the two boats. The Kate having been anchored abreast of the Laura, all was reported to be in readiness for giving the signal for the first explosion. This signal, it had been arranged, should be the firing of a small cannon on board the Kate. The gun was fired, and, simultaneously, an explosion took place, with a muffled report, immediately under the larger of the two boats. An immense volume of water was raised into the air some 80 to 100 feet, which fell curling outwards from the centre like the water from a large fountain. All that was seen of the boat after the explosion were small fragments of wood floating about in various directions. A second gun was then fired, and with the same rapidity, a similar explosion took place under the second boat, which was within a stone's throw of the steamers. In this case the small fragments of the boat were clearly distinguished amongst the volumes of water thrown into the air, while the red flag which had been flying upon it was seen above all, and was the last to reach the surface of the water. The effect of both explosions was exceedingly pretty, and the rapidity with which they followed the signals showed how quickly could be applied the electricity by which they were fired. In this instance the explosive used was common blasting powder, there being about 200 lbs. used in the first explosion and 50 lbs. in the other. The material usually employed is gun-cotton, which has about four times the power of gunpowder.

At the conclusion of the experiments, Mr. Cracknell came on board the Kate, where his health was proposed by Mr. J. M'Donnell (Major-Commandant of the Volunteers). The toast was heartily received by the company on board, and suitably responded to. Shortly afterwards Mr. Cracknell proceeded to explain, by means of a very ingeniously contrived working model, the manner in which torpedoes would be moored and exploded in the defence of a river such as the Brisbane. This model showed a line of nine torpedoes fixed in position ready for firing. Each torpedo consisted of two parts—a float or buoy which is moored a few feet under water, and the case containing the explosive, which is either allowed to rest on the bottom or floated higher, according to the depth of the water. Communicating with each of these two parts—and in fact throughout each line of torpedoes, and with a battery supposed to be on shore—is a wire or cable for conveying the electricity. When the buoy is struck by a passing vessel contact is made between the inner rim and a vertical brass cylinder which closes the battery circuit, which communicates with the keg of powder or guncotton beneath. Attached to the wire in the centre of the keg is a fuze, which may be a piece of platinum wire or fulminate of mercury, which, on the contact being made, becomes red hot, and the explosion takes place, with what result those on board the Kate, after what they had witnessed, could form a pretty good idea. Mr. Cracknell showed the effect of this contact by simply passing a miniature boat over several of the buoys on the model. As soon as the boat touched the spring on either of the buoys, the small keg below, containing about a thimbleful of powder, exploded with a sound like that of a pop-gun. He explained that it was just possible for a vessel to pass between the torpedoes moored in one line, but that it was usual in torpedo grounds to have other lines, sometimes numbering five or six. Another portion of the model showed the manner of testing the instruments, and as used by the War Office Torpedo Corps at Chatham, and other places in England. Mr. Cracknell showed that by simply taking a small plug out of its position in the instrument the torpedoes connected with it were rendered harmless, and friendly vessels could thus pass over them without injury; but when an enemy's vessel approaches this plug is placed in position, the firing battery is by this means put "in circuit," and each torpedo explodes as it is brought into contact with any moving object. By a simple contrivance of this kind, he said, a long coast line could be defended with the assistance of a few tons of gun cotton or dynamite. The torpedoes, he also explained, could be fired either by electro-contact or not, as might be desired. In answer to a question, he said the plan which he intended to carry out in Sydney Harbour was to bury the torpedoes below the sand or mud, so that "creepers" sent adrift by the enemy to float up a channel with the tide would be harmless. Guard-boats would have to be employed with night signals, and any suspected vessel refusing to keep off when challenged would have to run the risk of being blown up. Torpedoes had remained in order, after being down for eighteen months; they were tested each day by passing a very mild current of electricity through them. Mr. Cracknell also mentioned that an idea prevailed that gun-cotton was a dangerous thing to export; but the fact was that by damping it—the proportion of water to be used being about 15 per cent.—it was rendered perfectly safe. He said that Sir William Jervois, when he arrived, would probably ask him to repeat some of his experiments, in which case he should be very happy to do so on a more perfect scale than he had been able to do that day.

The Kate arrived at the wharf, on her return to town, about half-past 5 in the evening. The model exhibited on the steamer, we should mention, was made by Mr. H. Starke, electrician of the Telegraph Department, under Mr. Cracknell's directions, and, from the delicacy of the work, must have been an undertaking of considerable time and difficulty.

CAMDEN HAVEN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

That keen, though somewhat too eclectic, critic, De Quincy, was wont to say that Wordsworth's poetry had the peace and power of hills in it; and that its immense grandeur could only be felt and understood in the vast forests lying in the backgrounds of America and Australia. I never have been a zealous student of Wordsworth, but I can quite understand the large calm enjoyment that a man like the great Opium Eater would feel, with the "Excursion" for his companion, in a place like Camden Haven. It must be explained, however, that the district is by no means expressed by its name. What is termed the "Haven" is an expanse of bar-bound water not remarkable either for symmetry or picturesque surroundings. But the adjoining district is one of the grandest of its kind in the colony; and a steady, thriving set of people are doing their best to bring its resources out. There are two centres of population at Camden Haven; each of these centres containing a post-office, public school, stores, accommodation houses, and other buildings signifying the presence of material prosperity. One of these settlements is situated at the deep navigable waters of the Haven; the other lies about nine miles back, in the heart of the magnificent timber to which the district is indebted for its present commercial reputation. As may be assumed, the timber industry keeps Camden Haven going—there being two large sawmills here; and no less than six or seven coasters are constantly employed in trading to and from the metropolis. Besides sawn stuff, a vast quantity of split timber goes from the Haven to Sydney; the shingles obtained down here being far and away the best sent into the market. It is in the great oak and gumtree forests back in these wild hills that one can conceive a student of Wordsworth finding the delight in his author so confidently anticipated by De Quincy. The sage of Rydal was emphatically a high priest of mountains.

To return from poetic criticism to prosaic description. The land in the thickly-wooded brushes down here is of the richest description; but local farming is not carried on with much spirit. The more facile means of getting money afforded by timber cutting, and the difficulties in the way of getting farm produce to the metropolitan market, furnish probably the chief reasons for this apparent apathy. It may be remarked, however, that your true bushman is one of the free-and-easy-going sort, with just a dash of the Italian lazzaroni in him. He gets his living in the most facile manner possible, and is no imitator of the far-seeing ant.

The timber cut on the upper waters of Camden Haven, and the limited quantity of farm produce raised there, have to be taken to the navigable channel and the mills on the bank of that channel by punts. These unwieldy affairs, propelled merely by hand labour, are, of course, not the sort of vehicles suitable for a rapidly rising place like this. A loaded punt at the best is at the mercy of winds and tides, and these Camden Haven "howkahs" have generally to travel a distance of from sixteen to twenty miles. When it comes to be considered that the local river and lakes abound in shallows, it will not be wondered that our dependence on water carriage is deemed a serious grievance. A good road from the upper settlement to the one down by the deep navigable waters would do much to relieve us on this point. Such a thoroughfare would only be nine miles in length, and its entire construction would not cost the Government £60. Our people, knowing this, and recognizing the strong necessity for the highway, sent in a petition some time ago—a petition carrying the weight of numerous signatures, and embodying an unmistakable wish. I am no advocate of what is termed "ferry boat legislation"; but I do think this memorial ought to have been more carefully dealt with. A road to connect two growing centres of settlement is, at least, as necessary as a thoroughfare from the land of one conditional purchaser to that of another. Still, our petition was not entertained; the Secretary for Public Works basing his action on the report of the local roads officer. Had the Minister, however, known that the said officer's report was an issue of hasty conclusions arrived at without any examination, he would perhaps have paused before taking the opinion of one man in preference to the forcible statements of more than sixty. I may say here that indignation over this matter is pretty freely and generally expressed. It seems hard indeed that we cannot have a highway of some sort from the place where our timber is cut to the place where it is sawn and shipped. The truth is, too much dependence is placed upon local officers of the Government. The functionary who has to do with road matters in these parts is not a man uncoloured by prejudice; and his recent act in furnishing a report without a basis of personal examination is, at least, reprehensible. There is likely to be some noise over the affair.

By a glance at the map you will perceive that Camden Haven lies about half-way between the valley of the Manning and that of the Hastings. It is formed by the outflow of three small rivers rising in lateral spurs of the New England ranges, and traversing a country of from forty to sixty miles in breadth. The upper waters are hemmed in by dense brushes full of turkeys, lyrebirds, pigeons, wallabies, and other kinds of game. It is worthy of mention that fish and game are very abundant everywhere in this wild, picturesque district. There are some noble waterfalls near the sources of the main stream; but the way to them lies through exceedingly difficult country. Hence they are hardly ever visited. The most noticeable physical feature about Camden Haven is the "North Brother," a magnificent hill towering some two thousand feet above sea-level, and forming the most conspicuous landmark on this part of the coast. From summit of the Brother—a mass of a ferruginous character—the landscape and sea view are of the grandest description. All the coastline, from the bleak misty Solitaries in the far north, to the sharp clearly cut headlands of Cape Hawke, lies like a vivid map before the eye. The sublime background formed by the Great Dividing Range is a fitting complement to the august picture.

It is not a pleasant thing to have to turn from the beauty of inanimate nature to talk about want of beauty in the human character; but it has to be done, however disagreeable the necessity seems to be. Camden Haven, like most colonial places, is not without its rascals. Take him right through your authentic bushman is a good sort of fellow, quite secular enough to escape from the charge of sanctity, and no more. As a rule he does not object either to his glass of grog or his yard of clay. If his opinions upon the social problems of the day are somewhat democratic, they are not a bit the less racy. But there are bushmen and bushmen. We have a few scamps here who are a bitter satire on the rest of the community. Great lazy good-for-nothing Ishmaels, they flourish in an unprotected society like this simply because it is unprotected. In a metropolitan district they would rarely ever be out of gaol. These men have all the mischievous malice of the criminal classes. They first swindle the industrious settler; and then try to bring about his complete ruin by burning his property, or crippling his live stock. The crime of arson is the favourite one with them; because night and the unpeopled forest assist them to commit it with impunity. Only the other week, the Messrs. Fagan of Camden Haven—men upon whose prosperity very many Camden Haven families wholly depend—had £200 worth of timber destroyed by a brace or more of these rascals. An inquest was held, which resulted in the committal of two men. The finger of suspicion pointed very strongly to these people; the local jury had no hesitation in committing them; but the absence of any thing like strictly direct evidence saved them from being put upon their trial. It seems a shocking thing, that crime proceeding from no motives other than malicious ones, and assisting neither the culprit nor the sufferer, can be possibly committed in places like this from year to year without the remotest prospect of detection. It is generally believed down here, that had the case referred to gone to a higher court there would have been less prospect of future arson at Camden Haven.

TUMUT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

On Thursday night last, the rumbling of thunder in the west announced a change in the weather. Shortly after midnight, it commenced to rain and continued, with but little cessation, to fall in steady showers throughout the following day. Yesterday we were visited with a further downpour. The winter appears to be rapidly passing away, as fruit trees show signs of budding, and spring flowers are plentiful. A milder season than the present has rarely been known here.

Following the example of certain other communities, the residents of Tumut have had their little disagreement about the choice of a site for the new post and telegraph offices—yet in prospective. Much correspondence relative to the matter has been published in the local Press. The dwellers in Fitzroy-street favour the view that the best site is adjacent to the Court-house, while other residents think that the most appropriate site would be in Wynyard-street, which is the business part of the town, and here two available allotments have been pointed out, one between the Royal Hotel and the Bank of New South Wales, and the other a corner block opposite the Commercial Hotel.

On Saturday last, a public meeting to discuss the above subject was held in the Court-house; save at an election meeting, I have seldom seen such a numerous attendance as there was upon the occasion. Mr. George Bridle occupied the chair. Mr. E. G. Brown proposed the first resolution, which was—"That the choice of a site for the new offices be left in the hands of the Government. Mr. C. D. Fraser seconded the same. Mr. George Stevenson moved, as an amendment,—"That adjacent to the Court-house was the most eligible site for the proposed post and telegraph offices, and that the chairman sign this resolution on behalf of the meeting, and forward same to the Hon. James Hoskins." He thought that in small towns Government buildings should be consolidated, also this site would be very convenient for the people of Bombowlee and Tumut Plains, and that the new offices, if built where he proposed, would enhance the beauty of our public buildings. Mr. W. J. Piper seconded the amendment. Mr. N. Emanuel proposed another amendment, viz.:—"That the three available sites be named to the Government, and that the voice of the meeting be taken as to which was considered the most suitable." He stated that he had read a letter from the proprietor of the allotment adjoining the Court-house, which said "I am fully aware of the value of the allotment—and the Government's necessity must be my opportunity." The chairman ruled that the last amendment could not be entertained till the prior one was dealt with. Much discussion and some confusion ensued. Dr. Lynch thought that the object of the meeting certainly was to discuss the relative merits of the three available sites, to ascertain which one was most eligible, and then to recommend the same to the Government, in fact, to constitute themselves individually and collectively trustees for advising the Government as to the judicious expenditure of the public money. The chairman then put Mr. Stevenson's amendment to the meeting, and announced it carried, amid some uproar. No hands were raised against the amendment, as it appeared the chairman was not distinctly heard. The chairman said the amendment being carried became the original motion, as such he then put it to the meeting, when it was declared lost. The chairman announcing that Mr. Brown's original motion was consequently carried. Much noisy discussion ensued; eventually a vote of thanks was proposed to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

Mr. Moyse, the postal inspector arrived in town to-day upon an official visit.

Mr. S. M. Swift, who recently purchased from Mr. Cosgrove, of Monaro, the favourite stallion Pegasus, has, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Guy, of Brungle, introduced another valuable blood horse into the district, having purchased the imported stallion Livingstone.

Mr. Swift's last sale of stock consisted of 310 head mixed stores, sold to Mr. Bradley, of Tumbarumba, on behalf of Mr. Bell, of Bombala. They passed at a very satisfactory figure.—August 2.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Will you afford me space in your columns to make a few remarks on the paragraph which appeared in this day's issue of your paper respecting a curious item which is set down in the military estimates by some of the great European Powers, for providing and maintaining carrier-pigeon breeding establishments in many of their fortified towns, with the view of making them useful under certain exigencies in time of war. It is since the Franco-Prussian war that the Powers have created such establishments, but for many years France, Germany and Belgium have given every encouragement to the improvement of the breed and the training of these peculiarly distinctive and wonderful homing birds, best known as Antwerp carriers, in consequence of Antwerp being celebrated in introducing a breed of birds very much superior to the English dragons, which were used in England previous to the Belgium birds being introduced there. In Belgium and Germany pigeon-flying may be termed a national pastime. The King of Belgium himself supplements a prize which is flown for there annually. In other ways encouragement is given. A merely nominal and fixed charge is made by the railway authorities for baskets or boxes up to a certain weight containing pigeons, which are sent along the line the different stages necessary for training them. The advantage of all this was, that when the Governments thought it wise to establish a sort of pigeon telegraphy, no difficulty was found in securing birds which had been brought up to a great state of perfection, which can be trained to fly to their homes from a distance of from 600 to 900 miles. Now, Sir, we have a pigeon-flying club here whose objects are to improve the breed of this class of pigeon, and to afford facilities for training them, a considerable sum of money has been spent in importing from Belgium and elsewhere Antwerp carriers, which are as high as £20 per pair there. That we have secured some first class birds the time some of the matches are flown in is a proof, but we cannot say we meet with much encouragement. The club—considering it probable that some use could be made of them should England become involved in war, as news could be received quickly two or three hundred miles along the coast, or should we have a vessel at sea reconnoitring, a number of birds could be taken in her, and she could then hold communication with us through their agency—made application to the authorities of the Railway Department to fix a nominal charge for small baskets containing a pigeon or two each being sent to the different stations along the railway line, as there are several sent daily, and as the high charges prevent many of us training the birds or having matches long distances, but our application was politely refused. However, perhaps when the probable use of this peculiar bird is more realised, more encouragement in the matter of railway charges only may be afforded to us.

Yours, &c.,
T. JOHNSON.

CUSTOMS REGULATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—We trust some provision will be made in the Customs Regulation Bill now before the Legislative Council to protect consignees as well as shipowners, or their agents, and in compelling the former to be ready to take delivery within twenty-four hours of the vessel's entry, to make the latter responsible for losses through the detention of goods beyond a reasonable time.

By the ship Portia, from Liverpool, which arrived here on 16th June, now seven weeks since, we had a consignment which up to the present has not been discharged.

We sold the consignment on arrival, and our advices of sale have reached London before we have been able to deliver to the purchasers.

M. MOSS and CO.

Sydney, 3rd August.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At his Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness.
W. INGLIS.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Bullocks.
W. FULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Bullocks.
BRUNKER, WOLFE, AND BADGERY.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.
G. M. PITT AND SON.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.
M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11 Boots and Shoes.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their New Sale Rooms, at 11, Pianofortes, Harmoniums and American Organs.
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, AND WETON.—At Dibbs' Wharf, at 2.30. Surplus Stores and Ship's Fittings of Immigrant Ship Corona.
MAIDEN, HILL, AND CLARK.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Sheep.
NELSON AND HEWLETT.—At their Stores, at 11, Butter.
DUNN AND LISTER.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Sundries, &c.
R. J. HUGHES AND CO.—At the Rooms, at 11, Harmoniums, Pianos, Household Furniture.
H. VAUGHAN.—On Premises, No. 386, Kent-street, at 12, Old Building Materials; on Premises, No. 49, Washington-street, Household Furniture and Effects.
A. G. COOPER.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

Evangelical Services.—The first of a series of evangelical meetings, which the Young Men's Christian Association, with the help of friends, purpose holding on Sunday evenings in the Victoria Theatre, took place last night. The evening's service was made up of prayer, praise, and addresses on Scriptural subjects, given by laymen.

THE FOLKESTONE RITUAL CASE.

(From the Home News.)

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Ridsdale Ritual case have delivered a judgment which satisfies no party in the Church of England. The points on which the committee had to decide were four—the legality of the Eucharistic vestments, the eastward position, of wafer bread, and of the crucifix erected by Mr. Ridsdale. The two latter are declared illegal, but Mr. Ridsdale is himself acquitted of the charge of having employed wafer-bread. The most important part of the judgment is that which concerns the vestments and the eastward position. The vestments are condemned, and the whole Ritualistic party in the Church of England will resent, and probably defy, the decision. It is a striking commentary on this judgment that the very next day after it was delivered Mr. Tooth reappeared at Hatcham, and, not only in spite of the inhibition under which he lies, but, clad in the ecclesiastical robes which had been condemned the previous day, administered the communion, while Mr. Ridsdale himself also declines to remove the vestments. Nor are the Evangelicals more satisfied with the declaration of the Judicial Committee as to the eastward position. While it is declared that the most natural place for the minister to stand is at the north end of the table, it is added that, if he can contrive to let the breaking of the bread and the taking of the cup into his hands be seen by a sufficient number of the congregation, there is nothing illegal in the eastward position—which is thus left an open question, and in words that render much controversy and wrangling inevitable. Amongst the Low Church clergy a Dr. Gregg announces that he is going to start a Church of his own. As for the High Churchmen and Ritualists, they will be greatly encouraged by a letter of Dr. Pusey, in which that venerable leader of the Tractarians, while pointing out that external ritual was in no way an essential part of the religious movement with which his name is most clearly identified, advises those who have consulted him to disobey the decision of the Privy Council, and to continue wearing their Eucharistic vestments. Such a course is at the same time in conformity with their own convictions, and according to the wishes of their congregation.

The state of the Church of England and the lawlessness of its clergy grow more serious every day. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a body of tried lawyers, who have gone as deeply as one may suppose is possible into the matter, have decided that the Eucharistic vestments are expressly forbidden by a certain rubric now in force, of the reign of Edward VI., and that therefore they are illegal. Mr. Ridsdale joins issue with the Committee, and not only declares that they are legal, but continues in spite of the decision to wear them. Does a prison wait to receive him, as well as Mr. Tooth? At the present moment, like Mr. Tooth, Mr. Ridsdale defies the law with impunity. Meanwhile the agitation for disestablishment has ceased to be confined to the members of the Liberation Society, and is swelled by the Ritualists almost *en masse*. A Church League has just been started under the auspices of the Revs. A. H. Mackonochie and A. H. Stanton, of St. Alban's Holborn, for the separation of Church and State. At a meeting of that body, held May 29, Mr. Dale, another Ritualistic divine, moved a resolution affirming that "the separation of Church and State is a moral necessity of the age," which was carried by a large majority, though not without some opposition. Mr. Stanton followed with a motion to the effect that "endowments are contrary to the fundamental principles of Christianity."

FREE BRIDGES.

(From the Saturday Review.)

A very useful measure has almost run its unpretending course through Parliament. With that patience, at once so Christian and so unreasonable, which characterises Englishmen in the conduct of their municipal affairs, the inhabitants of London have for many years endured to see the passage of the Thames barred at many points against all who were not possessed of, or ready to produce, a half-penny toll. It was inevitable perhaps that the older metropolitan bridges should thus discourage the traffic which they were intended to facilitate, because, before the creation of the Metropolitan Board of Works, there was no authority outside the city which had the power to charge the ratepayers with the cost of building new bridges. But it is strange that the Board of Works should have been in existence so long, and have done so much, and yet left the bridges to continue private undertakings. They were rarely, if ever, successful undertakings; for there is something in human nature that especially resents a tollgate. If travellers can avoid passing through one they will; and as by going some way round it was usually possible to find a free bridge, the toll-bridges were a good deal less used than their sanguine builders expected. It may have been owing to this circumstance that the Board of Works left them so long unnoticed. The Corporation of London set a good example in freeing Southwark Bridge; but it was not until 1873 that any serious proposal was made to deal with the twelve toll-bridges that remained between Hammersmith and Deptford Creek. After two failures a bill was very nearly carried through the House of Commons last session. It broke down, however, at the last moment upon a question arising out of the respective liabilities of the metropolitan ratepayers and the inhabitants of the metropolitan counties of Surrey and Middlesex. This year the Board of Works has been more successful. The ten toll-bridges will be purchased by the Board of Works within two years after the passing of the Act. For the payment of the purchase-moneys and for compensation to the various interests affected by the dissolution of the several companies, the Board is empowered to borrow £1,500,000, and the counties of Middlesex and Surrey will contribute £1200 a year each for ever, this payment being accepted as a discharge of all liabilities to which the inhabitants may now be subject for the repair of any bridge. The two foot-bridges at Charing-cross and Cannon-street will continue to be kept up by the South-Eastern Railway Company, the money paid in this instance merely going to extinguish the tolls. It is to be presumed that the Company will not consider it any part of their contract to replace the disreputable wooden steps which now give access to the Charing-cross bridge by something more worthy of the site, and of the massive, if ugly, structure to which they are attached. In that case the Board of Works will be bound, in common justice to their own embankment, to make a proper approach to the bridge. The present steps were apparently modelled upon the wooden gangways which used to connect the old floating piers with the shore. They were in place when they abutted on a mass of tidal mud, but they have no proper connection with the long line of quay upon which they now look down.

It will be interesting to see the effect which this measure will have upon the vast traffic which has daily to pass from one side of the river to the other. Those who are inclined to be too hopeful about the ease with which they will make the passage of the Thames now that the travellers are distributed over so many additional roads may perhaps be chastened by the recollection that the worst complaints about the block on London Bridge have been heard since Southwark Bridge was opened free. But Southwark Bridge is not fortunate in its approaches. On whichever side you leave it you find yourself in a region in which you have no business and out of which there is no visible escape. It is impossible not to cherish brighter hopes of Waterloo Bridge. A road that leads straight from one of the most crowded streets to one of the most used of London railways ought to be full of passengers, at all events in the morning and evening. As a matter of fact, there are just enough cabs to maintain a block at the toll-gate, and when it is considered that, in accounting for this block, the time necessary to find the twopence or the change from a larger coin has to be reckoned in, it will be seen that this represents but a moderate amount of substantive traffic. There can be no doubt that at present people do go out of their way to escape a toll, because, in addition to the *à priori* argument derived from the observed tendencies and dispositions of mankind, there is the positive evidence of one of the directors of the Albert Bridge Company. The Chelsea Suspension Bridge is the property of the Government, and is open free on the four Bank Holidays. Mr. Newmarch considers this a most unjustifiable act, and he gives as his reason that his company have "suffered a confiscation of tolls to the extent of twenty pounds on each occasion." If the Chelsea Bridge were altogether free, the Albert Bridge Company would, he thinks, be ruined, because the traffic would all go over the free bridge. The chairman of the Hammersmith Bridge Company says that, when Kew Bridge was freed from tolls some four or five years ago, the company lost from three to four hundred pounds the first year, though there is a distance of two miles between the bridges. In a great many cases in London there is really no reason except the existence or non-existence of a toll for going over one bridge rather than another. This holds good especially of Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars Bridges; and it is quite possible that the traffic which is now mainly confined to the first and last-named bridge may in future be distributed pretty evenly all over all three.

A still more important benefit will perhaps be conferred by the redistribution of foot traffic which may be looked for. Two of the most promising sources of discomfort in London are overcrowding among the poor, and the difficulty of finding houses at moderate rents among the classes immediately above the poor. The abolition of toll-bridges ought to have some effect in both these cases. A large proportion of the working class find it necessary, or all but necessary, to live within an easy distance of their employment. The man who works at a regular trade in which the hours are fixed—and a workman is never wanted except within those hours—may be able to live near a railway station a mile or two off. But that large number of persons whose labour is essentially occasional and uncertain, including under this head all the dependents on richer people, and those who in turn supply the wants of these dependents, must live pretty close to their work. The opening of a bridge may make a very great difference to this class as regards overcrowding. The Surrey side of the Thames is now absolutely closed against many of this class. If they work anywhere in a direct line north of Waterloo Bridge, they must either go some way round to get over the river or they must pay a halfpenny each time they go between their work and their home. Both alternatives are equally out of the question. They cannot spare the time needed to go round, and they cannot spare the money needed to go straight. Consequently, they have to live as well as to work on the north side of the river, and then overcrowding follows as a necessary consequence of the scarcity of room and the costliness of rents. The abolition of the toll on Waterloo Bridge may make all the difference to these people. Even to a class a good deal above them the same considerations may have real weight. A halfpenny is not a large toll, but a halfpenny daily means sixpence a week, and sixpence a week means more than a pound added to the yearly rent. Indeed it means in most cases a good deal more than this; for after the first few years there are usually children to be paid for, whose schools or work may lie on the wrong side of the bridge. Perhaps, on an average, the toll would be tantamount to an addition of £3 to the yearly rent; and when a prudent young clerk is hesitating where to live, it makes a difference to him whether he has to pay £15 or £18 a year for lodging. It is safe to say that the more freely the population of London is allowed to circulate from one part of the city to another, the better able it will be to make the best of the circumstances under which it has to live; and, looked at from this point of view, the present bill may be as useful as many measures of considerably greater pretensions.

New Steering Gear.—The *Times* states that an important trial of steering gear was made at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of Captain Waddilove, of the Steam Reserve, and in the presence of Mr. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction; Captain Parkin, the newly-appointed Captain of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth; and Mr. W. B. Robinson, the Chief Constructor of the Yard. The trial was important, not only because of the comparative novelty of the appliance, but also in consequence of the number of the special class of vessels to which it will be fitted. As has already been stated, the Jarrow Shipbuilding Company contracted to construct, from designs by Mr. Morgan, a fleet of 12 twin-screw iron gunboats, of great breadth and buoyancy, having a displacement of 363 tons, and expressly adapted for river navigation and warfare. Six of these, viz.—the Medina, Medway, Sabrina, Tay, Spey, and Tees—have passed through their steam trials and been received at Portsmouth; two more, the Dee and the Don, will be brought from the Tyne to Portsmouth, while the other four, the Tweed, Trent, Slaney, and Esk, are in a forward state, and will be taken shortly to Sheerness to complete for sea. At the steam trials it was considered by the captain of the Steam Reserve that their steering, in consequence of deficient rudder area, was somewhat defective, and as there were a number of improvements in their fittings suggested, it was finally agreed that the Medina should be completed as a sample ship, and tested preparatory to the finishing of the others. The vessel, having been barque-rigged, received her armament of three 64-pounders on board, and had her fittings perfected, went out to Spithead for a crucial trial of her steering gear, her draught on the occasion being 5 feet 2 inches forward and 6 feet aft, or about 3 inches less than her estimated load immersion when all her weights and stores have been received. Besides the stern rudder, the Medina class are fitted with a rudder at the bow, which can be worked singly or in connection with the other, by means of a clutch, from the wheel-house forward. The auxiliary rudder lengthens the craft considerably; and as it is an encumbrance, and has a tendency to foul the anchor chains, its utility has been so questioned that one part of the trial was to ascertain whether it was absolutely necessary for the management of the craft in the oftentimes tortuous navigation of a river. The circles were all made with the engines at full speed, the revolutions being about 180 per minute. With both rudders hard astarboard and the engines driving ahead, the vessel circled to port in 2 minutes 53 seconds, the diameter of the circle being 212 yards. The starboard circle in the same circumstances was made in 2 minutes 58 seconds, the diameter being 240 yards. Both engines going full speed astern, the starboard circle was completed with both rudders in action, in 5 minutes 2 seconds, and the port circle in 5 minutes 34 seconds, the diameter of the former being 195 yards and of the latter 169 yards, considerably more time being occupied in moving round a smaller circle. The bow rudder being brought amidships and the stern rudder pushed hard aport, it was attempted to circle to starboard with the use of the latter only, the engines continuing full speed astern. Sufficient steerway, however, could not be obtained to enable the floating boxes to be overtaken, and the circle to be completed, from which it appears that in going astern the bow rudder is necessary to perfect the steering of these handy little crafts and enable them to manœuvre in confined waters. In going ahead the stern rudder, now that a 16-inch keel has been fitted to the ship, and greater grip is obtained was found amply sufficient, the Medina answering the helm in an entirely satisfactory manner. An experiment was made on board, for the purpose of ascertaining the time it would take to unship and ship the bow rudder. The rudder, which weighs half a ton, is fitted with a shackle over its centre of gravity. By this it is lifted from its pintles by means of a purchase from the bowsprit and then pivoted on deck by a purchase made fast to the fore-yard. The double operation was successfully performed in about sixteen minutes. The only thing which requires improvement is the fixing of the bow rudder, which is to be altered so as to allow it to lie close against the bows, and out of the way of the anchor gear.

Austrian Neutrality.—The *Deutsche Zeitung* of Vienna, in an article on Austrian neutrality, says:—"The diplomatic Benedek only possesses this advantage over the military one, that his person is not in danger from the enemy's fire; Austria was beaten at a diplomatic Königgrätz when the Russians crossed the Pruth. At home, it is true, the Austrian Foreign Office may boast of repeated triumphs. The Hungarian Premier Tisza, who last year carried peace and war in the folds of his toga, has become a humble and submissive official, declaring unlimited confidence in the policy of the Imperial Cabinet, and ready to give up the whole of Eastern Europe to Russia if he can only obtain an Austro-Hungarian bank and all that belongs to it. As to the Cisleithanian Ministry, it is agreed that no constitutional influence either can or should be exercised on the foreign policy of the Empire. Even the members of the Reichsrath do not seem to realise to themselves the dangers which are looming in the East. They are clear that an annexation of Bosnia would cost much money and blood, and is therefore to be deprecated; but this negative policy is hardly less empty than 'the secret plan' of the Vienna Foreign Office. Our semi-official organs are always talking of Austrian interests, but they do not show where the sphere of these interests begins. First they extended it to the Aluta, then to the Morava, and now they are content to restrict it to the Austro-Hungarian frontier. Their watchword is 'absolute neutrality.' We have always recognised the dangers which would necessarily be involved in occupation or intervention; but these very dangers ought to have prevented our Cabinet from tolerating military and political convulsions on our frontier; instead of which it has supported, facilitated, and encouraged them. To the question whether Russia would have been prevented from advancing by Austrian threats, we reply that threats could not be effectual unless they were supported by military action; but that if together with England we had at the right time pronounced our veto on the warlike intentions of Russia, this would have produced an overwhelming effect. The last opportunity of doing this was after Lord Derby's reply to the Russian circular. That opportunity was lost, and—we regret to say it—not unintentionally. The conclusion has been arrived at that the cheapest and safest method of annexation will be that which the Russian arms are preparing for Austria. It will now be seen who has been the real instigator of war—we, who advised the Government to move, or the preachers of the doctrine of 'absolute neutrality.'"

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

TAMWORTH.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Downes, of the Bank of New South Wales here, is much injured about the face in consequence of having been thrown from his horse.

The weather is fine.

COOMA.

SATURDAY.

A meeting was held here on Thursday, to support Mr. Montague's motion in the Assembly, for the construction of a railway to Cooma. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in the district.

NEWCASTLE.

SATURDAY.

A coloured man, named Hill, died in the hospital on Friday. At the inquest to-day, a verdict of "Death from lockjaw, resulting from wounds received by falling down when drunk" was returned.

BRISBANE.

SATURDAY.

The wool freights for the ensuing season have been fixed at Sydney rates.

The Victoria (s.) has shipped at Cooktown, for Sydney, over 6000 oz. gold.

Arrived.—Elamang (s.), from Sydney.

Sailed.—Florence Irving (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

The P. and O. Company intend to peform the Australian service with the Tanjore, Assam, and Siam, three of their fastest boats.

There has been a new gold discovery in the Beechworth district.

A young man, named Paxton, clerk in the National Bank, was drowned in the Yarra this afternoon. The boat upset, and it is supposed he was seized with cramp.

A man named James Batley, a supposed lunatic, committed a murderous assault in the Colac train, yesterday. He has been remanded for a week.

BALLARAT.

SATURDAY.

The yield at the Band and Albion mine for the week amounts to 93½ oz.—wash dipped under one foot.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

Arrived.—Gipsy, French barque, from Mauritius.

Sailed.—Sea Nymph and Springbok, barques, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

Three young girls, all under sixteen years of age, destroyed everything they could lay their hands on in the girls' reformatory. They tore the bedding and bed clothes in a thousand pieces.

There is a reported gold discovery at Blinman.

Wheat is quiet at 7s. 8d.

HOBART TOWN.

SATURDAY.

The Governor has accepted the resignation of the Reiby Ministry. Mr. Fysh has been sent for, and is trying to arrange a team. It is rumoured that Messrs. Scott, Douglas, Gellibrand, Brown, Gayer, and Dobson will be among the new Ministry.

The election of the Attorney-General, Mr. Bromby, has been declared void by the Elections Committee. A new writ will be issued.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

The Premier (Sir Henry Parkes) has forwarded to us, for publication, the following official telegram:—

"London, 2nd August, 2.25.

"The Turks repulsed the Russians at Plevna with great slaughter. Osman Pasha, the new Commander-in-Chief, and Mehemet Ali are trying to effect a junction. A great battle is expected hourly near Tirnova. The Russians are making great efforts, as a further defeat would destroy their communication with Gourke, south of the Balkans, and their force there would be probably destroyed, and the campaign concluded against Russia."

Sad Death from Lockjaw.—The *Maitland Mercury* reports that the coroner Mr. T. W. Pearse, J.P., held an inquest at the Maitland Hospital, on Friday morning, on the body of John M'Gilvery, who died in that institution on the previous day, from tetanus or lockjaw. A youth named James Reynolds, and John Kidd, a groom, gave evidence to the effect that whilst deceased was oiling a corncracking machine in motion, his hand was caught, and two or more of his fingers were dragged off. Deceased was in the employ of Mr. Reynolds, at Tocal. Catherine M'Gilvery was also examined, and stated that the deceased was her son, and 35 years of age; he came home from Tocal with two of his fingers cut off; Dr. Newbury attended the deceased for nine days; on the ninth day deceased felt worse, and expressed a wish to go to the hospital; and he left the next day to go to the hospital; she did not see him after he left home, until she saw him lying dead in the hospital on Thursday; nothing had been done for him, but in accordance with Dr. Newbury's instructions, his hand had been washed several times. Dr. John Stride saw deceased at the Maitland hospital directly after his admission; the man was then suffering from tetanus or lockjaw; the two middle fingers of the right hand had been torn off; the bones were both exposed, and extensive sloughing of the wounds had set in; the little finger was lacerated just below the nail, and the first finger was broken and also severely lacerated; some of the wounds had not been removed, and had sloughed partly away; severe spasms of the whole body commenced; on the following morning, when Dr. Pierce saw him, in consultation with witness, they tried all the usual remedies, but the spasms increased in violence, and the patient died on the morning of the 2nd August; the cause of his death was tetanus, brought on by the neglected state of the injured hand. In reply to a juror, Dr. Stride said: I consider that his hand was sadly neglected from the first, and that his life may have been saved, had he been properly attended to from the first; I think the man was grossly neglected, and that if he had been brought to the hospital at first his life might have been saved. The finding of the jury was that deceased died from tetanus, and they added a rider as follows:—"We are of opinion that the deceased was very negligently treated before his admission into the hospital, and we are of opinion that his life might have been saved if he had been treated in the hospital from the first."

The Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers.—The rights and the duties of neutral States in the present war are (observes the *Times*) sharply defined both by England and Russia in documents which we published on the 6th June. The Russian Government has issued a decree for the guidance of its authorities in matters relating to the subjects of Turkey and of the neutral Powers. It provides, in the first place, that the subjects of the Porte who dwell in Russia may continue to reside there, and that they shall enjoy the protection of her laws. All Turkish merchant ships which were lying in Russian ports when war was declared will be allowed to take on board any cargo other than contraband of war and go to sea. So much is granted to Turkey. The Neutral States, in their turn, benefit by an order that, so far as the operations of war will permit, the military authorities shall take all the measures necessary to insure the freedom of legitimate commerce. As the Russian Government also adheres to the Declaration of Paris, it will not avail itself of privateers; it permits the neutral flag to cover the enemy's goods, except contraband of war; and it exempts from capture all neutral goods except contraband of war, found under an enemy's flag. A minute list is given of the articles which are held to be contraband of war. Care will be taken that the navigation of the Danube shall be impeded as little as possible; and, finally, the Russian Government will seek to lessen the calamities of battle, as far as may be possible, according to the principles laid down at the Conference of Brussels in 1874.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s	d
Spirits ...	288	14	4
Wine (still) ...	31	9	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	61	10	9
Tobacco and snuff ...	6	0	0
——— (unmanufactured) ...	204	12	0
Cigars ...	22	10	0
Sugar (unrefined) ...	285	0	0
Opium ...	47	10	0
Rice ...	0	0	7
Dried fruits ...	24	0	2
Specific duty ...	268	8	1
Total ...	£ 239	15	6

The value of the Imports at the port of Sydney, for the week ended the 28th July amounted to £376,953, of which the principal items are:—Apparel and drapery, £148,080; brandy, £3041; boots and shoes, £4231; candles, £1500; coffee, £1230; copper, £1379; flour, £8800; gold, £15,089; gin, £2650; iron rails, £6726; kerosene, £4404; opium, £1701; oilmen's stores, £10,645; preserved meats, £5810; rice, £1952; sugar, £4596; silks, £5585; skins and hides, £3481; tea, £1825; tallow, £2392; tobacco and cigars, £4292; tobacco leaf, £2011; tin ore, £7615; timber, £5635; wine, £2159; wool, £5559.

The value of Exports for the same period amounted to £115,429, of which the principal items are:—Gold coin, £60,000; wool, £4593; apparel and drapery, £5664; coal, £1172; maize, £2067; flour, £1448; oils, £613; oilmen's stores, £1250; hardware, £2251; tobacco, £505; fruit, £4316; tallow, £1630; boots and shoes, £1884; beer (in wood, £51; bottle, £450), £501; fancy goods, £1276; brandy, £418; stationery, £1479; live stock, £2559; sugar, £800; flour, £1448; copper, £4519; wire, £736; candles, £840; beche-de-mer, £600; timber, £514; leather, £823; vehicles, £734.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports at this port, from January 1 to July 28, 1876 and 1877:—

	1876. Imports.	1876. Exports.	1877. Imports.	1877. Exports.
January 1 to June 30	£5,093,149	£3,918,749	£5,876,580	£4,706,521
July 7	140,277	113,811	362,496	349,929
July 14	193,447	83,508	329,797	159,734
July 21	375,086	49,795	249,997	91,308
July 28	233,159	42,453	376,953	115,429
	£6,835,118	£4,208,316	£7,095,625	£5,413,321

An inquiry for quicksilver has resulted from late news of a rise of 30 per cent. in England. Holders here have advanced their price to 2s. 9d., some asking more. Recent telegrams from Mauritius state that wet weather had retarded the making of sugar. Finest white crystals had fallen to 8½ dollars, second quality to 7¾ dollars. Freight to Australia, 30s., firm.

We take the following from the Melbourne *Argus* of Thursday:—

In the import market, business has not been particularly marked by activity, and we can only report a moderate trade inquiry. Flour is very firm at £15 15s to £16. At the first-named figure a parcel of 20 tons was placed, but on the other hand offers for large parcels have been made in the course of the day at the same price without leading to business. There was no flour offered at auction. Wheat is quoted at 7s 5d to 7s 9d, but there is not much to be met with at the first-named figure, though a parcel of 280 bags was sold publicly at the price. Oats are moving off very slowly; sales are mentioned at up to 4s 1½d, but to no great extent. Advices from Christchurch to 21st July report oats firm at 3s 6d for feeding and 3s 9d for milling, f. o. b.; fine wheat was quoted at 6s 9d. Dunedin advices to 23rd July quote oats at 3s 6d, and wheat at 7s to 7s 9d. Sales of maize for trade purposes continue to be made at 3s 10d and 3s 11d. The yield of maize in New South Wales is reported as 3,879,537 bushels. Sugars are quiet. We hear of sales of fine brewings at up to 35s. Teas are still moving very slowly. Kerosene oil is firm at 1s 4d for large parcels, and 1s 4½d to 1s 4¾d is got for ordinary trade lots. A telegram was received from London to-day, which states that a contract made for 20,000 cases Devoe's to be shipped in July, August, and September, had been cancelled, and the shipments would not be made owing to the very low prices ruling here. Candles are in request for the other colonies. 800 boxes Goudas were sold at 8½d, in bond, and 500 boxes D B.O.'s at 8½d, also in bond. Further telegrams have been received this afternoon from London, dated 31st July, which report the yield of brandy as likely to turn out badly, thus confirming previous messages which have already been made public. We learn this afternoon that the entire stock of Central Vineyard brandy in agents' hands has been sold to one buyer. We have already referred to the business being done in Tennent's bottled ales. We now learn that 8000 barrels have changed hands, and the price since fixed is 10s 6d, less 7½ per cent. discount. Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co. held an auction sale this afternoon, at their rooms, submitting a catalogue of 275 bales of greasy and scoured wool. Greasy realised fully up to late rates, but the scoured, principally in ordinary condition and faulty, was not in such good demand, and several lots had to be passed in. We quote greasy at 6¼d to 10d, and scoured at 14d to 18d per lb.

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[RICHARD GIBSON AND CO.]

FAT Cattle.—960 head were entered, fully half of which were from Gippsland. The balance consisted of a very large and fine mob of Queensland bullocks from Messrs. A. Ross and Co., Comongin Station, Bulloo River, the best driven lot we have seen in this market for years, considering the season, and they made the top price of the year for the number, viz., £12 6s 9d all round for 349 head. The market was rather lower than usual, owing to the general description of the supply. We have sold 349 bullocks, for Messrs. A. Ross and Co., from Comongin Station, Bulloo River, at from £10 5s to £15 5s, averaging £12 6s 9d all round; 58 cows and bullocks, for the executors of the late A. M'Millan, Caldermeade Estate—the former at £6, the latter at from £8 10s to £12 15s, averaging £10 18s 6d; 31 bullocks, for Mr. John Calvert, Bairnsdale, at from £7 15s to £9 5s 6d, averaging £8 0s; 20 bullocks, for Mr. A. Smith, Lindenow, at from £9 7s 6d to £10 12s 6d, averaging £10; 10 bullocks, for Mrs. M. Crooke, Holey Plains, at £9 15s; 10 cows for Mr. John Mason, Yan Yean, and a small draft for Mr. W. Reid, Hazelglen.

Fat Calves.—Moderate supply yarded, and all sales were highly satisfactory, although not up to last week's extraordinary high values. We quote—Best up to 80s; good 40s to 50s; medium, 30s to 35s; inferior, 20s upwards. We sold 8 for Mr. R. M'Grant, Woodlands, and Mr. J. Mason, Yan Yean, up to 47s per head.

Fat Sheep.—A large number down for the week, viz., 19,200, ranging from inferior to prime, with only a small proportion of good and prime qualities amongst them. Sales of best merino wethers were brisk at from 6d to 1s per head in advance of last week's rates, whilst all other descriptions were dull of sale at late values. We quote best merino wethers 16s to 17s; good, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; seconds, 12s to 13s; others, 7s 6d upwards. Best merino ewes, 11s to 12s; seconds, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; others, 5s upwards. Best crossbred wethers, 24s 6d to 25s; extra, 30s; good, 18s to 21s; others 12s 6d upwards. Ewes in proportion. We sold 9239 wethers, for Messrs. J. and J. Phelps, from Albemarle station at 17s, the top price of the season for Northern sheep; 2537 ewes and wethers for Mr. James Tyson, from Tufra station; 2852 ewes for Messrs. Hope and Scott, from Beemery station; 216 wethers and ewes for Mr. W. Young, Beumersides, prices ranging up to 17s for merino wethers, and to 1s for merino ewes.

Fat Lambs: 700 yarded, and prices for good and prime qualities were very satisfactory. A few of this season's drop came to hand, and sold at from 8s 6d to 10s. We quote best lambs, 10s to 12s; seconds, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; others, 4s upwards.

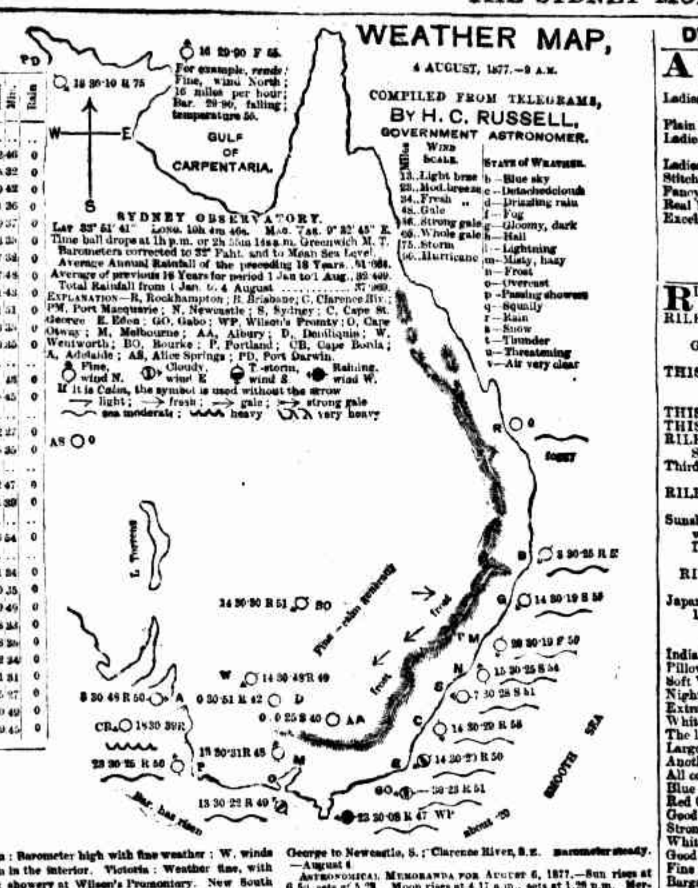
Store Stock.—The demand for cattle to fill the fattening paddocks is now setting in, and rates may be expected to harden, especially as the numbers coming forward will not be sufficient to meet requirements, but best ages and well bred cattle only will bring higher rates as compared with other descriptions. Very few transactions in sheep have lately been concluded, although there is a fair inquiry for young breeding ewes in Riverina. Quotations unaltered.—August 1.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

MORT AND CO.—Wool: There has not been very much business in this staple since we wrote on the 6th ultimo. The arrivals, as is usual at this time of the year, have been very limited, and, with the exception of a few parcels of superior scoured, have not been of an attractive character. There have been some fairly sized lots of fleece and greasy, which were delayed in transit, but the catalogues have mainly comprised small lots. The demand has been active throughout, and the requirements of the scouring establishments have induced active competition for greasy wools. Recent mail accounts from England are not, we regret to say, reassuring as to the immediate future of the home market; and later telegrams regarding political matters have not tended to inspire greater confidence. Under these circumstances the issue of the next sales, to open on the 14th instant, is anxiously looked for. The quantity admitted for the August series is large, over 300,000 bales, and will severely test the stability of the market. Three vessels have cleared since our last, taking 3494 bales, making a total export since the commencement of the season of 144,401 bales. Stock and Stations: There continues to be good inquiry for stations which afford room for expansion of operations, the preference being for those within fair proximity, but with less disinclination to go further out. Attention is also again being given to the districts in which, for some time, investment has been deterred by severity of seasons, there having been here and there a full and generally a partial relief. The dams have been in many places filled, and an escape from the usual frosts has permitted a considerable growth of grass; but a widely extended soaking rain is necessary to ensure a thoroughly favourable prospect. Sheepskins have been in very large supply, and all submitted have been readily disposed of at full values, the fellmongers competing with great spirit. We quote as follows:—Medium to full-fleeced, 5d to 7d, and pelts and short-growth 2¾d to 4¼d per lb. Tallow: The supply is hardly equal to the requirement, and trade lots are eagerly competed for at rates fully equal to those of last month; there is also good competition for parcels suitable for export. Quotations—Beef, £33 to £35; mixed, £30 to £32; inferior, £28 to £31; mutton, scarce, £35 to £37 per ton. Hides: Most of the lots offered are taken for local use and there is not much alteration in prices. Heavies are still in most request and bring from 4d to 4¼d; medium to light, 3¾d to 4¼d per lb. Horse Hides: The supply is very limited, and all classes are eagerly competed for at from 7s to 9s each for large sizes, and 5s 6d to 6s 6s for small to medium. Leather: The prices for all descriptions are hardly so firm this month as last, but first-class lots of dressed leather, or well-tanned parcels of sole are readily disposed of at quotations, viz.:—Sole, 8d to 10¼d; harness, 11d to 13d; kip, 13d to 17¼d; cow tweed, 23d to 26d; horse tweed, 23d to 24d; calf, 28d to 36d; basils, 5s to 11s 6d per dozen; bag, 11s to 14s per side.—August 3.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, extensive sale of pianofortes, harmoniums, and Anglo-American organs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers, Spring and O'Connell streets.—ADV.

Stations.	W'ther.	Max.	Min.	Rain.
Tenterfi'ld	..	..	..	..
Grafton ..	c	62	46	0
Inverell ..	b	65	32	0
Bourke ..	b	70	42	0
Narrabri ..	n	81	36	0
Armidale ..	n	59	37	0
Gunnedah ..	..	72	35	0
Tamworth	b	67	33	0
P. Macqrie	b	67	48	0
Murr'undi	b	61	43	0
Cassilis ..	b	61	31	0
Mus'brook	b	69	35	0
Dubbo ..	b	60	35	0
Mudgee ..	..	..	..	..
Maitland ..	b	..	48	0
Newcastle	b	71	45	0
Orange ..	..	..	..	..
Bathurst ..	c	62	27	0
MtVictoria	b	55	35	0
Forbes ..	..	..	..	..
SYDNEY ..	c	62	47	0
Wentw'th.	b	71	39	0
Young ..	..	..	..	..
Woll'gong	b	66	54	0
Euston ..	..	..	..	..
Goulburn	n	61	34	0
Wagga ..	b	60	35	0
Cape Geo.	c	69	49	0
Queanb'an	c	58	35	0
Deniliquin	b	68	30	0
Albury ..	b	52	34	0
Bodalla ..	c	71	31	0
Cooma ..	c	65	27	0
Eden	c	60	49	0
Gabo Isld.	c	59	45	0



South Australia: Barometer high with fine weather: W. winds on the coast, calm in the interior. Victoria: Weather fine, with northerly winds; showery at Wilson's Promontory. New South Wales: Very fine throughout; calm and frosty at many inland stations. Queensland, fine. 9 p.m. Observations: New South Wales fine generally, S.W. winds in Riverina, N.E. at Eden, N.E. and like rain at Goulburn; winds along the coast from Cape George to Newcastle, S.; Clarence River, S.E. Barometer steady.—August 4.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST 6, 1877.—Sun rises at 6.50, sets at 5.23. Moon rises at 4.17 a.m., sets at 1.28 p.m. Mercury, 7.46 a.m.; 6.32 p.m. Venus, 8.11 a.m.; 7.18 p.m. Mars, 8.1 p.m.; 9.33 a.m. Jupiter, 1.30 p.m.; 3.40 a.m. Saturn, 8.5 p.m.; 8.39 a.m. New moon, 8th. Full moon, 24th. High water at Fort Denison, 4.54 a.m.; 5.38 p.m.

THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

(From "The Land" in the Sydney Mail.)

THE abstract return of agriculture for the year ended March, 1877, showing the number of holders of land (exclusive of the area occupied for pastoral purposes) exceeding one acre, and for the second time distinguishing freeholds under conditional purchase from other freeholds and leaseholds, together with the quantity cultivated, and the produce thereof in each police district of the colony, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly last Wednesday week, has received prompt attention from the Government printer, and is now before us in the regular form. Our inspection of the rather bulky tables assures us that the compiler, Mr. H. Newcombe, has exercised his usual care in the tedious work of preparation, but the return would be more acceptable had it been furnished a little earlier in the year. We cannot forget that the police collect the items in January, and seven months seems rather too long a period to elapse before the results are made public. In 1875 we had the agricultural returns in June. Last year's did not reach us until the middle of August, the delay being caused mainly through the transfer of the work of compilation from the hands of the police, who did the work in a very slovenly manner, to the office of the statist. A system of classification supposed to give some information regarding the effects of free selection, performed at the instance of the late Premier, also retarded the returns, as it has this year. Be the causes what they may, we are in this matter always behind our neighbours. Not that we think it wise to sacrifice accuracy for the sake of speed in the compilation of statistical information, for such a course would be far from praiseworthy, when we suggest greater celerity.

Consoling ourselves with the reflection, "Better late than never," before reviewing the mass of figures before us, a few comments may be made on the system of collection, which we have several times deprecated. The police are supposed to obtain the information for the statist early in January each year, when they collect the electoral returns. The work is not looked upon by the police with favour. It is extra labour for which they receive no recompense, and we fear very little energy is thrown into the unwelcome task. Worse still, the time of collection is not well chosen. January is not the month in which farmers can give accurate details regarding the principal cereal crops. It is far too early for nearly all districts, and the collectors can at best but obtain figures which have been roughly guessed at by the agriculturists questioned. Were the returns carefully collected, say, at the end of March, the information might be regarded as accurate. The figures could then be speedily compiled, and June should find them public. Let us hope that, before next year, the subject will receive the attention of the Government.

With regard to the colony's agricultural progress, the returns, as we expected, are far more encouraging than those of last year. The principal crops show large increases, and their averages are unusually high. The subjoined tables, which we have prepared to define our position as compared with that of last year, contain bright increase columns. True, our agriculture is not keeping pace with our land alienation, as illustrated by the statement that while we have an increase of 4,685,299 acres of holdings, we have but 62,702 more acres under crop; but still we are progressing, for last year we had an increase in the first and a heavy decrease in the second. We have enclosed or fenced over 3,000,000 acres since last year, and we have 11,999 acres under wheat, 2973 acres under oats, 34,821 acres under hay, and 10,882 acres under sown grasses for green food, in excess of last year. Our decrease column under the head of land under crop is very light, merely showing that maize, tobacco, and sugar have slightly declined: but a fine crop of maize has brought up the deficiency, for in spite of the decreased area we have 469,020 bushels over last year's return. Our other notable increases are:—Wheat, 433,339 bushels (over half a bushel per head); barley, 35,582 bushels; oats, 108,950 bushels; rye, 10,521 bushels; arrowroot, 39,671 lbs.; and hay, 70,693 tons. Among the few decreases the item 532,607 lbs. sugar is most to be regretted, for the last year's return also furnished a very heavy decrease of over 4,000,000 lbs. With the wine return, which shows a falling off of 32,040 gallons since last year, we are rather disappointed, as we are with the area under this crop, for we anticipated that new districts where vineyards have been some time planted would have enlarged the yield. The increase in grapes for table use in a measure accounts for the deficiency. We need scarcely make further comments on the contents of the return, as the tables which we furnish clearly show the strides we have made within the past twelve months. Some of the items appeared in our columns last week; but as they were taken roughly from the compiler's manuscript, a few errors crept in which the present figures rectify:—

TABLE showing the number of holders of purchased land and of Crown land rented for others than pastoral purposes, the aggregate extent of their holdings, the quantity of land enclosed, the total area in cultivation, and the number of acres under each description of crop, as they appear in the returns of 1876 and 1877, with comparisons of increase and decrease:—

	Total 1876.	Total 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of land exceeding 1 acre ...	26,984	29,639	2,655	—
Total extent of holdings exceeding 1 acres—acres ...	13,525,497	18,210,796	4,685,299	—
Extent of land in cultivation—acres	451,138	513,840	62,702	—
Land enclosed, but not in cultivation—acres ...	7,771,068	11,020,968	3,249,900	—
Extent of holdings unenclosed—acres	5,303,289	6,675,987	1,372,698	—
Acres under wheat ...	133,609	145,608	11,999	
Ditto maize ...	117,582	116,364		1218
Ditto barley ...	4,517	5,661	845	
Ditto oats ...	18,855	21,828	2,973	
Ditto rye ...	918	1,277	359	
Ditto millet ...	140	242	95	
Ditto potatoes ...	13,805	14,171	366	
Ditto tobacco ...	491	332		86
Ditto arrowroot ...	40	53	13	
Ditto sorghum and imphee ...	23	51	28	
Ditto sugar-cane pro. ...	3,653	3,524		129
Ditto ditto unpro. ...	3,860	4,281	421	
Ditto sown grasses, oats, wheat, and barley, for hay ...	78,325	111,946	34,821	
Ditto vines (for wine and table use) ...	4,456	4,457		1
Ditto sown grasses for green food ...	50,634	61,516	10,882	
Ditto gardens and orchards ...	19,407	20,443	1,036	
Ditto all other in crop ...	2,766	3,119	353	
Total number of acres under crop	451,138	513,840	62,702	

The system of collection—that of the classification of the holders—furnishes the following further information regarding the occupiers of land. We have 18,584 freeholders under conditional purchase (an increase on last year of 1724), occupying 217,711 acres under cultivation, 4,013,376 acres enclosed but not under cultivation; and 3,001,455 acres unenclosed; total, 7,232,543 acres. 11,649 other freeholders (an increase of 196), occupying 164,638 acres in cultivation, 5,678,392 acres enclosed but not cultivated, and 2,793,084 acres unenclosed; total, 8,626,114 acres. 1435 leaseholders of land conditionally purchased (an increase of 43), occupying 18,838 acres cultivated, 342,842 acres enclosed but not cultivated, 340,853 acres unenclosed; total, 702,533; and 7971 other leaseholders (an increase of 692), occupying 122,651 acres cultivated, 986,357 acres enclosed but not cultivated, 540,595 acres unenclosed; total, 1,649,604 acres.

TABLE showing the gross produce of the principal crops as they appear in returns for 1876 and 1877, increase and decrease.

	Total 1876.	Total 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat, bushels ...	1,958,640	2,391,979	433,339	
Maize ...	3,410,517	3,879,537	469,020	
Barley ...	98,576	134,158	35,582	
Oats ...	352,965	461,915	108,950	
Rye ...	11,756	22,277	10,521	
Millet ...	2,593	4,100	1,507	
Potatoes, tons ...	41,203	42,938	1,735	
Tobacco, cwt. ...	4,098	2,440		1,658
Arrowroot, lbs. ...	46,787	86,458	39,671	
Sorghum and imphee (grains), cwts. ...	1,195	1,290	95	
Sugar, lbs. ...	11,056,236	10,523,629		532,607
Wheat, barley, and oats, grasses for hay—tons ...	88,967	159,660	70,693	
Wine, gallons ...	831,749	799,709		32,040
Brandy ...	2,747	2,968	221	
Fruit for table use—tons ...	768	917	149	

The decennial tables do no afford satisfactory signs of progress in the matter of cereal production, for while the number of occupiers and their extent of holdings have increased largely during the ten years with the areas under principal cereal crops, we are about as we stood in 1868. Our increase on last year, however, is promising, and better still the impression formed from district reports, that the next return will show very large increases upon the present figures.

DECENNIAL RETURN of Numbers of Occupiers of Land, with extent of Holdings, &c., &c.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Occupiers of Land (including those for pastoral purposes).	Total extent of Holdings.	Extent of Land in Cultivation.	Extent of Land enclosed, but not in cultivation.	Extent of Land unenclosed.
1868	24,875	7,787,851	419,164	3,094,658	4,339,813
1869	26,651	7,461,034	434,926	3,241,140	3,786,057
1870	27,720	7,852,460	452,334	3,599,219	3,881,081
1871	31,563	8,6[illegible],506	481,012	3,916,758	4,256,855
1872	29,174	7,855,067	417,851	3,9[illegible]1,505	3,518,711
1873	31,342	9,788,724	451,634	5,184,580	4,199,703
1874	32,821	10,508,517	456,835	5,775,981	4,275,709
1875	35,732	12,214,157	464,057	6,089,948	5,560,212
1876	36,944	13,525,497	451,138	7,771,068	5,303,289
1877	39,589	18,210,796	513,840	11,020,968	6,675,987

DECENNIAL TABLE giving the Area (acres) under the four Principal Crops.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.
1868	149,143	115,532	5140	15,145
1869	154,206	120,801	6797	12,120
1870	189,451	128,041	9151	17,901
1871	147,997	107,198	4030	20,683
1872	154,030	119,956	3461	18,795
1873	177,551	116,745	3727	15,556
1874	169,946	115,141	3536	16,178
1875	161,911	118,436	3104	17,978
1876	133,609	117,582	4817	18,855
1877	145,608	116,364	5661	21,828

The averages of the cereal crops are very high, and if we except the returns of Tasmania, place us in advance of all our sister colonies. Wheat, 16½ bushels; maize, 33¼ bushels; barley, 23¾ bushels; oats, 21 bushels to the acre, make a very fair return, and one which should stimulate our farmers to enlarge their areas under these crops. Last year's averages were: Wheat, 14⅔ bushels; maize, 29 bushels; barley, 20½ bushels; oats, 18⅔ bushels. So it will be seen that the last harvest brought about a marked improvement. The returns being but a few hours in hand, we have not the time to examine minutely several details which are generally interesting. In a future issue they shall receive attention. A hasty glance and a few rough calculations inform us that for our increase in wheat we are mainly indebted to the following districts, the average yield of bushels to the acre of which appears in parentheses:—Tamworth (24), Inverell (22½), Tumut (21½), Tenterfield (21½), Molong (19), Wellington (19), Orange (18), Armidale (17), Young (17), Bathurst (14). Albury has the largest area under wheat, 23,117 acres, but has only an average of 10 bushels: Tamworth has 13,124 acres under wheat; Orange, 8063 acres. Carcoar and Queanbeyan also appear well up in the wheat returns. Potatoes average over 3 tons to the acre: hay nearly 1½ ton. The increase in area under the latter crop and the extension of pastures under the head of sown grasses are very pleasing features in the present return.

WEALTH OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—The Liberation Society, in 1875 (says the *Spectator*), requested Mr. Frederick Martin, the compiler of the "Statesman's Year-Book," to make as accurate an estimate as possible "of the extent, nature, and value of the property in possession of the Church of England," and, after some hesitation, he complied. Though hampered by the absence of official returns, and fretted by frequent contradictions in the returns available, he succeeded at last in preparing a statement in which he has, "upon the whole," some confidence; and this he has now given to the world, in the shape of an over-condensed, and, we are bound to add, unusually unreadable pamphlet. It is, however, very concise, very full of curious information and hints as to the printed documents from which further information may be obtained, and very well supplied with abstracts which will be greatly quoted in all future controversies about the wealth of the Establishment. His estimate, whatever its accuracy, is of political interest, and it is as follows:—

	Number.	Total Annual Income.
Church dignitaries, including deans, &c.	172 ..	£347,000
Extra cathedral revenues	— ..	130,000
Beneficed clergy	13,300 ..	5,027,000
Net revenue of Queen Anne's Bounty	— ..	34,000
Total	13,472	£5,538,000
Net disposable income of the Ecclesiastical Commission	— ..	700,000
Building and repairing of churches	— ..	1,000,000
Total annual revenue	— ..	£7,238,000

According to this statement, the income of the Established Church is seven and a quarter millions a year, equal to the produce of an income-tax of fivepence in the pound, or to the usual amount of poor-rate throughout the kingdom.

Look for the signature and address of the proprietor upon labels of bottles purporting to contain Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and observe whether the same are defectively executed or not. If anything be lacking, you may know them for shams and reject them. Swindlers are putting up bad liquor in bottles which previously held the most salutary medicinal beverage in existence. Baffle the rogues.—ADV.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, &C.

AT RICE and LANE'S 502, GEORGE-STREET.

Ladies' and children's fancy stripe hosiery, very cheap.
Plain ditto ditto, the best value in town
Ladies' linen collars and cuffs, something very pretty and cheap
Ladies' silk scarfs, in entirely new designs
Stitch-back Josephines, every shade, 2s 11d
Fancy neck ribbons, every imaginable variety
Real Maltese laces, much less than their value
Excelsior trimmings, cambric embroidery, the prices of which are very attractive.

RICE and LANE, 502, George-street.

RILEY, BROTHERS' GREAT SALE of BRISBANE BANKRUPT STOCK, TO-DAY.
RILEY, BROTHERS, BRICKFIELD-HILL and at OXFORD-STREET.
GREAT SALE of DRAPERY from J. and G. HARRIS'S BANKRUPT STOCK.
THIS DAY, Monday, a new lot of Dress Materials will be opened.

THIS DAY, Monday, for beautiful Spring Dress Lustres
THIS DAY, Monday, for Black Silky Alpacas, at 6½d
RILEY, BROTHERS', Sale of Bankrupt Stock of Dress Serges, at 5½d
Third Great Semi-annual Sale of cheap and good Drapery.

RILEY, BROTHERS can still supply every article of the list advertised.
Sunshades, 1s 6d; Horrockses' Calico, 2¼d; Silesia, 4½d white Sheeting, 9½d; Josephine Gloves, 2s 11d; Diapers, 6¾d; white Towels, 2½d.

RILEY, BROTHERS, BRICKFIELD-HILL and OXFORD-STREET.
Japanese Lustres, 2½d; Japanese Silks, 7¾d; black Silks, 1s 8d; yard wide Wincey, 4½d.

FRESH LOT FOR TO-DAY
India Longcloth, yard wide, 2¾d
Pillow Case Calico, yard wide, 2¾d
Soft White Calico for underclothing, 2¾d
Nightshirt Calico, very strong, 2¾d
Extra Wide White Calico for blinds, 3¾d
White Calico, yard and a half wide, 2¾d
The largest size Turkish Bath Towels, 11½d
Large-size Turkish White Towels, 6¾d
Another lot of Beautiful Satin Cloths, 9¾d
All colours Scroll Pattern Satin Cloths, 9¾d
Blue Blankets for single beds 2s 11d per pair
Red Check Glass Towelling, 4½d
Good Linen Ticking, very wide, 7¾d
Strong Cotton Ticking, a bargain, 3¾d
White Fine Flannel, pink edged, 11½d
Good White Dimity, damask pattern, 7¾d
Fine Brown Holland, bargain, 5½d
Bargains in Black Alpacca Quilted Skirts, 4s 11d.

RILEY, BROTHERS', Bankrupt Sale, Brickfield-hill.—Damask Napkins, Linen Table Damasks.

RILEY, BROTHERS', Oxford-street or Brickfield-hill.—Marsella Quilts, 3s 11d; coloured Counterpanes, 2s 11d.

Third Semi-annual SALE and Brisbane Bankrupt Stock.—Honeycomb Toilet Covers, 1s 6d; Marsella Toilet Covers, 7½d.

RILEY, BROTHERS' Great Sale again.—Splendid Flannel for workmen's under flannels, 11½d, all wool.

RILEY, BROTHERS.—Merino, 9¾d; Dress Lining, 1½d; new Wool Tassel Fringes, all shades, 4½d; wide, 7½d.

RILEY, BROTHERS'.—Ladies' Chemises, 1s 6d; Drawers, 1s 6d; Nightgowns, 2s 11d; Camisoles, 1s 6d; Stays, 2s 6d.

RILEY, BROTHERS.—Bargains in Print Dresses, ready made, 4s 11d
Silk Mantles, Children's Costumes, Infants' Pelisses.

RILEY, BROTHERS'. Great Sale in Insolvent Estate of J. and G. Harris and Co., Brisbane, Queensland.

RILEY, BROTHERS', Third great Semi-Annual SALE, at Brickfield-hill and Oxford-street.

RILEY, BROTHERS, Blankets are great bargains. 30s worth of Drapery given for £1, all new goods.

RILEY, BROTHERS will put into Stock, THIS DAY, all the beautiful Household Linens.

RILEY, BROTHERS, Oxford-street, near Bourke-street

RILEY, BROTHERS, Brickfield-hill, near Bathurst-street.

SPRING DRAPERY, at EDWARD HORDERN'S.

A GRAND COLLECTION of MANUFACTURES will be EXHIBITED, THIS WEEK, at 676, BRICKFIELD-HILL, comprising the choicest Goods procurable for the Spring trade, and from which THE MOST FASHIONABLE LADY may select her Richest Fabrics, OR THE WIFE OF THE INDUSTRIOUS MECHANIC, WITH HER HOUSE FULL OF HEALTHY SMILING CHERUBS, will find she has not been forgotten.

EDWARD HORDERN'S POSITION, AS A CASH PURCHASER, ENABLES HIM TO COMMAND THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD, and to secure for the patrons of his establishment the latest novelties, both ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL.

WASHING SILKS.
The self-colour CHINA SILKS at 7¾d per yard, and the BEAUTIFUL COLOURED SILKS, in stripes and checks, at 10½d per yard, are the greatest wonder in Dress Silks yet introduced into this market.

MY PRINTS.
THE DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING PRINTS last week drew eager crowds round the door, and as the colours are all reliable, numbers of ladies availed themselves of the opportunity to secure a NICE WASHING PRINT FOR THE SUMMER, at the low price of 4½d to 5d per yard.

EDWARD HORDERN, 676, Brickfield-hill (only) near Liverpool-street.

THE CELEBRATED HOUSE FOR CALICOS, J. L. HORDERN'S, Pitt-street, will open THIS DAY, Monday, CALICOS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS.

BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, CALICOS.

A good assortment of every description of DRAPERY.

Everything is marked in plain figures, so customers cannot be overcharged.

Parcels sent everywhere, and sent immediately.

If you do not see what you want in the windows at HORDERN'S, Pitt-street, come in and ask for it.

'BUS TICKETS SOLD HERE.

EXPOSITION OF NOVELTIES (27 cases) ex s.s. WHAMPOA, comprising SILK COSTUMES, MILLINERY, DISTINGUE MANTLES, direct from PARIS, and not to be excelled in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. To be seen only in the SHOWROOM.
CAMBRICS
GALATEA STRIPES and CHECKS
ALLILEW CLOTH
PERCALES
PRINTS
FANS
KID GLOVES, 1, 2, 3, and 6 buttons
HOSIERY
LACE GOODS.
E. J. MURPHY, 249 and 251, Pitt-street.
N.B.—An inspection respectfully solicited.

EARLY SPRING PRINTS, LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS
NEW FRINGES, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS
NEW GLOVES NEW PARASOLS
RUFFLINGS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.
These goods have only just come to hand. They are NEW, FRESH, and CHEAP, and are worthy inspection.
D. H. LEADER, 92, KING-STREET.
Dressmaking at moderate prices. Fit and style guaranteed.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
E. MOUNTCASTLE having completed the alterations made necessary by the last fire, and also laid in a large supply of HATS, per late arrivals, is prepared to continue to SELL at REDUCED PRICES for CASH.
352, George-street, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SPRING SEASON, IMPORTANT SHIPMENT.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY beg to intimate that they are about to open their First Series of Importations by the following ships:—
HALLOWE'EN
ASCALON
HAWKESBURY
ETHIOPIAN
KENT (S.S.)
CALIFORNIAN MAIL STEAMER
SUEZ MAIL STEAMER.
CHOICE PRODUCTIONS
LATEST EUROPEAN TASTE
FROM EMINENT MANUFACTURERS.
DRESS MATERIALS, of unique manufacture, displaying the GREATEST NOVELTY and BEAUTY of DESIGN yet offered in the Colonies.
MODEL COSTUME in SILK, SILK and MELANGE, and SILK and NORWICH FOULARD combined; also, in perfectly new and beautiful materials, trimmed in the most perfect taste.
MANTLES and POLONAISES, in Silk, Drap Nattee, and Toulouse.
As models of simplicity, and for richness of appearance, these goods command the highest admiration.
RICH GROSGRAIN SILKS, in the following CHOICE COLOURINGS:—Light and Dark Navy Blue, Prunes, Myrtles, Greys, Fawn, and Stone Drabs.
The exceptionally favourable position of D. J. and Co. in the English and Continental Market has enabled them to purchase, for cash, the above splendid parcel of Grosgrains, which are offered to the public at £5 10s the dress of 18 yards, wide width.
Also, as Trimming for the above, NEW FLAME TINTS, viz., TILLEUL, Corail, Ecruvisse, Eau de Mousse, Vieil d'or, Watteau, Chartreuse, Mandarine.
PERCALES, CRETONNES, BRILLIANTS, ZEPHYR CLOTHS, and LADA TWILLS
These useful and STYLISH WASHING MATERIALS will again enable ladies to secure the highest amount of elegancy and utility in MORNING DRESS, though STRIPES form perhaps the larger portion; yet the beautiful blending of the tints removes all the glare and marked character of last season.
MUSLIN WORKS, EDGINGS, and FLOUNCINGS, with insertions to match, in CAMBRIC, MULL, NAINSOOK, and BOOK MUSLIN.
D. J. and CO. are now in a position to show the most extensive stock of EXTRA FINE qualities, from quarter of an inch to twelve inches wide. These beautiful goods have been selected under special instructions.
Also, MADEIRA and FRENCH EMBROIDERY, for Children's and Ladies' Underclothing, extremely fine, and of choice designs.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

E. WAY'S BARGAINS AT E. WAY'S, 261, 263, 265, and 267, Pitt-street.
REDUCED PRICES IN DRESS MATERIALS
MANTLES and JACKETS, REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES, ALL OUR SHAWLS
During the alterations, REDUCED PRICES
COSTUMES AT REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES, CALICOES and FLANNELS
BLANKETS and SHEETINGS at Reduced PRICES
During the alterations, REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES, SILKS and VELVETS
MILLINERY GOODS, REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
During the alterations, REDUCED PRICES
BABY LINEN AT REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES for MOURNING GOODS.
TRAVELLING OUTFITS at REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES for WEDDING OUTFITS
During the alterations, REDUCED PRICES.
E. WAY, Pitt-street. E. WAY, Pitt-street.

MEDICALS, CHEMICALS.

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, &c., cured at once by GAMBLE'S COUGH LOZENGES. One lozenge relieves; one box cures. 1s 6d a box. All chemists. Wholesale by Elliott, Brothers, Taylor and Co., Hoffnung and Co.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. JUDSON'S DYES.
"The process being so clean and simple, there appears no reason why every lady should not be her own dyer, or why dyeing-day should not, in every well-regulated family, be as common and much more agreeable than washing-day. Any young lady could begin her experiment on a ribbon or feather in a basin of water, and proceed afterwards to larger articles of dress in a bread-pan or foot-bath. The thing would be worth trying from motives of economy."—Vide "Cassell's Household Guide," March, 1870.
JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES consist of eighteen brilliant colours, and may be used for dyeing silk, wool, cotton, feathers, fibre, leather, hair, ivory, bone, wood, and for many other purposes.
Sold by chemists and stationers throughout the world, price 6d per bottle.
Proprietors—DANIEL JUDSON and SON, LONDON.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS stops a cough at once equally effective for infants and adults.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS, sold by all chemists and storekeepers, in 1s and 2s 6d bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a purely vegetable sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in tins by all chemists.

KIRBY'S UNOXIDISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
The best tonic for convalescents, and for ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.
KIRBY'S COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (chemical food), with Quinine and Nux Vomica.
These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they cure Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Melancholia, and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion, induced by overwork, excessive anxiety and worry, the depressing influences of tropical climate, &c.
KIRBY and CO.'S SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS contain the usual dose of luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or iron is not desired.
Sold by all retail chemists, in bottles, 3s, 5s, and 10s each.
Sole Manufacturers—H. and T. KIRBY and CO., 14, Newman-street, London, W.
Agents for Australia—Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney.

CHURCHILL'S SIRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, Pitt-street.

PATENT MEDICINE AND PERFUMERY DEPOT.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED GENUINE.
PILLS OF ALL MAKERS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.—Clarke's, for all complaints of the urinary organs, 4s 9d; King's Dandelion and Quinine, for liver, 1s 2d; Abraham's Dandelion, 1s; Gadd's, 1s 2d; Blair's Gout, 1s 2d and 2s 9d; Bristol's Sugar-coated, 1s 2d; Ayer's Cathartic, 1s 2d; Frampton's Pill of Health, 1s 2d; Brandreth's, 1s, or three for 2s 6d; Jayne's Sanative, 1s 2d; Scott's Liver, 1s 2d; Page Woodcock's Wind, 1s 2d; Whelpton's Vegetable, 1s 2d; Cockle's, 1s 2d and 2s 9d; Morrison's, 1s 2d; Holloway's, 1s 2d and 2s 9d; Weston's, 2s; Widow Welch's, 3s; Norton's Camomile, 1s 2d and 2s 9d; Powell's Mild Aperient, 1s 2d; Steedman's Rhubarb and Ginger, 1s 2d; Watson's Antibilious, 1s; Wright's Coal Tar, 1s 2d; Stead's Sarsaparilla, 1s 2d; Steele's Rhubarb and Sarsaparilla, 1s 2d; Parr's Life, 1s 2d; Mrs. Honeyman's Scotch, 1s; Paternoster's Gout, 1s 2d; and others. Pills can be posted.
FOR INDIGESTION AND FLATULENCY.—Eno's Digestive Granules, 4s 6d; Fruit Salt, 2s 9d, and Pills 1s 2d; Norton's Camomile Pills, 1s 2d and 2s 9d; Morson's Pepsine 5s; Pepsine Wine, 3s, and Lozenges, 2s 6d; Page Woodcock's Wind Pills, 1s 2d; and others.
FOR THE HAIR.—Dr. Ayer's Vigor, 4s; Mrs. Allen's Restorer, 6s; Mexican Hair Renewer, 3s 6d; Rostetter's Restorer, 3s 6d; Scented Oil, 1s; Rimmel's best Pomades, 6d, 11d, 1s, and 1s 6d; Limejuice and Glycerine, 1s and 1s 6d; Pratt's Devonian Cream, 2s 6d; Delcroix's Extract of Roses, 3s 6d; Rowland's Macassar Oil, 3s 6d, 7s, and 10s 6d; Price's Macassar Oil, 2s; Cosmetiques, 6d, 1s and 1s 6d; Piesse and Lubin's Pestachio Nut Oil, 2s 6d; Gamble's Vigour, 4s; Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, 4s 3d; Barry's Tricopherous, 1s 5d, or 6 for 8s; Breidenbach's Macassarine, 1s; Trotter Oil, 6d and 1s; Pettman's Golden Oil, 1s 6d; Bandoline, for fixing the hair, 1s; Walnut Pomade, 1s 6d; and others.
CURES FOR CORNS.—Alexander's Corn-rubber, 1s; Robinson's Solvent Pencil, 7d; Maw's Plasters, 6d and 1s box; Dellar's Bunion Plasters, 1s 2d.
Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodine, 10s; Clarke's Blood Mixture, 2s 6d and 12s; Skin Lotion, 1s 2d; Miraculous Salve, 1s 2d; and all other medicines: also, all Ointments, Pills, Plasters, of all makers, at New York and London prices.
Price lists posted on application, and £3 worth shipped to any port in Queensland, or sent by rail, coach, or steamboat to any part of this colony. One pound's worth sent to any of the suburbs of Sydney, carriage free. Liquids cannot be posted.
WASHINGTON H. SOUL, 221, Pitt-street, one door from King-street, Sydney.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each, to all chemists and shopkeepers.

J. S. ABRAHAM'S DANDELION PILLS (Registered), the great Liver Remedy.—Free from all noxious drugs, viz., Podophyllin, Calomel, or Mercury. No pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the stomach, correcting acidity, preventing or removing headache, giddiness, &c., arising from costive habit, debilitated stomach, or torpid liver. They require no change of diet, and the most delicate constitution may take them with safety. Invented only by J. S. ABRAHAM, at the Laboratory, 446, George-street, Sydney.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE, small STEAM-ENGINE and Boiler, in good order, complete. 32, Park-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

SLATES.—Best Bangor, various sizes, to land ex Corona, and to arrive ex Vancouver and William Duthie. American Slates reduced in price. Slate Nails. G. E. CRANE and SON, City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, and KEEN'S Cement, Fine Plaster, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Galvanized Iron, Air Brick, Wire Nails, White Lead and Oil, Register Stoves, Marble Mantels. G. E. CRANE and SON, City Cement Stores.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 feet. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

PLASTER OF PARIS, Cement, Galvanized Air Bricks, Galvanized Screws, Bolts and Nuts and Washers, for SALE by RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR SALE, quantity of good BRICKS; also, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vyces, &c. 32, Park-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE, 170, Pitt-street.
The undersigned, having purchased from the Official Assignee the whole of the large and well-assorted stock-in-trade of PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS, OILS, COLOURS, &c., begs to inform the public that this well-known OIL and COLOUR WAREHOUSE will be re-opened THIS DAY, Monday, 6th instant, and the undersigned trusts, by strict personal attention to business, and by being enabled to sell at low prices, to obtain a fair share of public support.
The business at 99, George-street North, will be carried on as usual.
WM. YEOMAN.
Sydney, August 4, 1877.

AMERICAN SLATES.
For SALE, deliverable in NEWCASTLE or SYDNEY.
8 x 16, 9 x 16, 10 x 16, 9 x 18
10 x 18, 10 x 20, 12 x 20, 11 x 22
12 x 22, 12 x 24, 13 x 24, 14 x 24
AMERICAN DOORS,
best makes, from the manufactory of Wilson, Brothers:—
Doors, 7 x 3, 1½, HLB
Ditto, 2-10, 6-10, 1½ ditto
Ditto, 2-8, 6-8, 1½d ditto
Ditto, 2-10, 6-10, 1¼ ditto
Ditto, 2-8, 6-8, ditto, ditto
Ditto, 2-6, 6-6, ditto, ditto
Ditto, 2-8, 6-8, 1¼, ditto
Ditto, 2-6, 6-6, ditto, ditto.
BEILBY and CO.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 463, George-street, near Bathurst-street, 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge.
Pottery and Brickworks, Riley-street, Surry Hills.
Patent Brickworks, Botany Road, Waterloo.
Victoria Sawmills, Pyrmont, near the Bridge.

PAPERHANGINGS, CHEAP.—H. H. GROTH is obliged to sell his stock of Paperhangings at greatly REDUCED PRICES, on account of his now landing 341 Bales of New Patterns, Decorations, &c., &c., &c.
Sole Agents for the American Papers, H. H. Groth.
Sheet Glass, Leads, Oil, Paints, Colours, Varnishes, Gilt Mouldings, Gold Leaf, &c., &c.
H. H. GROTH, 344, George-street.
15 per cent. under any other House.

50,000 FEET 9 x 2½ heart of Kauri. G. F. Mason, Patent Slip Wharf.

50,000 FEET, heart of Kauri, Deck and Ship Planking. G. F. Mason.

100,000 FEET Kauri Pine, assorted sizes. G. F. MASON.

WINDOW GLASS, all sizes; paperhangings, W. lead, R. and B. oils, &c. W. Ayton, 371, Pitt-st.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

HACKET AND SIMPKINS 160, Pitt-street, have instructions to sell the following businesses:—

TOWN.

Family Hotel, near railway terminus	£700
Family Hotel, central, 9 years lease	£750
Hotel, in Sussex-street, nominal rent	£600
Snug Hotel, trade £40 per week guaranteed	£850
Hotel, George-street, corner house	£800
Hotel, near Darling Harbour	£225
Snug Hotel, near wharf, Woolloomooloo	£135
Family Hotel, centre of city	£1000
Hotel, Parramatta-street, trade £45	£900
Snug Hotel, near Oxford-street, lease 7 years	£150
Hotel, near Circular Quay	£800
Hotel, Elizabeth-street South, 8 years	£400
Hotel, Redfern, rent 3s 6d per week	£350
Hotel, Woolloomooloo, low rent, long lease	£250
Hotel, near wharfs, corner house	£350
Hotel, Paddington, a bargain	£150
Hotel, in Castlereagh-street, long lease ..	£400
Hotel, Surry Hills, large premises	£250
Hotel, Oxford-street, corner house, low rent	£350
Hotel, near wharfs, large accommodation ..	£420
Hotel, near Haymarket	£280
Corner Hotel, Castlereagh-street	£550
Good corner Hotel, George-street	£600
Hotel, good suburban house	£180
Hotel, Parramatta-street, rent nominal	£400
Hotel, Botany Road, rent 30s, large yard ..	£180
Hotel, good corner, near railway workshops	£400

COUNTRY.
Hotel, Northern District, 10 years' lease, £40 per annum, £150 per annum let off. Price, £1000
Hotel, freehold, near Orange. Price, £300
Hotel and 70 acres freehold, Southern District, £1500
Hotel and right of run over 1000 acres splendid country, Northern district, £2500.
Full particulars concerning the above may be obtained from HACKET and SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

SEVERAL small BUSINESSES for SALE. Apply HACKET and SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Lease, License, and Goodwill, &c., of a corner PUBLIC-HOUSE. Apply at corner of Raglan and George streets, Waterloo.

LEASE and LICENSE of Standard Hotel, Foveaux and Macquarie sts., for SALE. Apply on premises.

ALEXANDER and DALE have for SALE Hotels and Boarding Houses, city and suburbs, 30 per cent. cheaper than any other office in Sydney, with liberal assistance at bank interest. 106, King-street.

FOR SALE, several good HOTELS, Oxford-street; assistance. ALEXANDER and DALE, 106, King-st.

HOTELS for SALE, Camperdown, Burwood, and Parramatta. ALEXANDER and DALE, 106, King-st.

HOTELS for SALE, Balmain, Pyrmont, Surry Hills, Paddington, Redfern, Waterloo. Alexander & Dale.

PARTIES in search of good paying Hotels, call on ALEXANDER and DALE, 106, King-street.

FOR SALE, a good BOARDING-HOUSE, very cheap; terms if required. Apply 153, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, between 2 and 5 o'clock. Open for a week.

£500, £380.—CORNER Hotels, city, good bar trade; assistance. 110, King-st.

£300, £150, £130.—COMPACT Hotels, Oxford-st.; assistance. 110, King-st.

£600, £450, £300, £280, £225.—CORNER Hotels, George-st. Joseph and Co.

£1200, £880, £850, £800, £500.—HOTELS, Castlereagh-street. 110, King-st.

HOTELS, Boarding-houses, Restaurants, at all prices. Full particulars apply Joseph and Co., 110, King-st.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney
Capital, £2,000,000.
AUSTRALIAN BOARD:
James MacBain, Esq., M.L.A.
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CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Stations, Bills, &c.
W. A. COTTEE, Local Manager.
Spring-street.

WILKINSON, HANN, MINCHIN, and CO., Stock and Station Agents, Wagga Wagga, Hay, and Sydney.
Agents for
Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co., Melbourne
Ryan and Hammond, ditto
W. and J. Raleigh, ditto
J. G. Dougharty and Co., ditto.
Corresponding Agents all over the colonies.
Sydney Office: Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE.
TIME TABLE of Steam Traffic on the Coast, and Intercolonial; Arrivals and Departures, LIST OF PASSENGERS, Vessels Expected, Vessels in Harbour, General Shipping intelligence.
THE SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription, 5s per quarter. Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.
Gordon and Gotch .. 353, George-street
W. B. Lee .... 157, Castlereagh-street, near King-street
F. Barker .... 85, Sussex-street
G. Wallace .... 113, King-street East
T. Pierce .... William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming ...... Post-office, Pyrmont
Spragg and Adams .. 90, Central Oxford-street
R. Lawrence .... 68, Oxford-street
George Hill .... 79½ George-street
R. Iredale .... 412, Oxford-street, next Commercial Bank
J. J. Cooper ...... Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street
J. Collis .... Parramatta-street
William Nash ...... George-street, Haymarket
J. L. Castner ..... Bookstall, Railway
Agent for the Station, Sydney Western Lines, Southern and Northern.

SUBURBAN.
H. Richardson ...... Paddington, Woollahra, Rushcutter Bay, and Double Bay
R. West and Co. .... Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington
Mrs. J. Hinchcliffe .. Post-office, Waterloo; Alexandria and Botany
A. W. Mihill .... Botany Road, Redfern
A. Murray .... Balmain
R. H. Paisley ...... Balmain
S. Downs .... Forest Lodge, Glebe Point
William Deacon ..... Milson's Point, North Shore
T. M. Deacon .... North Shore
Charles H. Turner .. Longbottom
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Mrs. Williams ...... Petersham
James Williams ..... Petersham
B. Fuller .... Petersham
W. Thomas .... Waverley
W. Slocombe .... Canterbury
John Croker .... Five Dock and Ashfield
J. Fox .... Manly Beach
J. Wilson .... Hunter's Hill
J. Kuhn .... Randwick
D. Alderton .... Burwood
K. Wakeham .... Enfield
E. R. Howell .... Gladesville.

COUNTRY.
J. H. Berney .... Bathurst, Town of
W. Hall .... Mudgee, Town of
F. W. Connolly ..... Gunning
W. Hewlett .... Wollongong
C. E. Fuller .... Parramatta
J. J. Beakers ...... Parramatta
E. Squires .... Penrith
Mrs. Pope .... Ryde
Mrs. M. Neilson .... Windsor, and the Hawkesbury
R. H. Ducker .... Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
A. J. Powell .... Berrima, Sutton Forest, and Bong Bong
W. C. Denshire ..... Muswellbrook and Morton
Robert Craig .... Goulburn
C. A. Scrivener .... Liverpool
R. Blair .... East and West Maitland
David Goodwin ...... Morpeth
Frederick Alcock ... Newcastle
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J. E. Kelly .... Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield .... Smithfield
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Carcoar—Mr. G. U. Hosking
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Orange—Messrs. R. Lessells and Son
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Sofala—
Dubbo—Messrs. Julius Caro

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Burrowa—Mr. L. H. Worms
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Wagga Wagga—Messrs. W. C. Hunter, E. D. Leyden
Milton and Ulladulla—Mr. H. C. Blackburn
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Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Danger
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Cavanough
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, Ulmar—Messrs. Dean and Co.

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Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.

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THE SHIPPING GAZETTE—Steam Traffic Time-table; Arrivals and Departures; General Shipping News.
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The proprietors of the SYDNEY MAIL, being in constant communication with the most popular authors in England, are enabled to obtain SERIALS OF HIGH CLASS for the readers of the SYDNEY MAIL.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

W. H. PALING, at HIS MAGNIFICENT NEW WAREHOUSE, 366, GEORGE-STREET, immediately OPPOSITE HIS FORMER PREMISES, has NOW OPENED ex SILVER EAGLE CHOLULA HALLOWE'EN, and ASCALON, an UNRIVALLED and SPLENDID stock of PIANOFORTES; and ex ANNIE H. SMITH, a BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of AMERICAN ORGANS.

The IMMENSE EXTENT of W. H. PALING'S present SHOWROOMS enables him TO EXHIBIT EVERY MAKER of REPUTE in LONDON, the CONTINENT, or AMERICA.

W. H. PALING is ALWAYS MOST CAREFUL to EXCLUDE FROM HIS STOCK all INSTRUMENTS of DOUBTFUL MAKE, and HIS GREAT EXPERIENCE in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES of UPWARDS OF 21 YEARS enables him TO IMPORT RELIABLE INSTRUMENTS ONLY.

The EASY TERMS SYSTEM at W. H. PALING'S is LARGELY USED, and GIVES EVERY SATISFACTION.

W. H. PALING'S immense STOCK OF MUSIC is ALL OFFERING at HALF-PRICE.

Instruments for Hire, taken in exchange, Repaired, and Tuned, &c., by COMPETENT WORKMEN.

W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard's, Pleyel's, Soufleto's, Aucher's, and Kirkman's PIANOFORTES; for Waters, Bell, and Co., and Clough and Warren's AMERICAN ORGANS, and for ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS. at 366, GEORGE-STREET, immediately opposite his former premises.

L. MOSS HAS NOW ON VIEW a VERY LARGE STOCK of FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES, by the PRINCIPAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN MAKERS. Also, HARMONIUMS and ORGANS, by ALEXANDRE, in a variety of models, from SIX GUINEAS and upwards.

Any instrument can be purchased from ONE POUND A MONTH and upwards, for ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS.

N.B.—EVERY INSTRUMENT MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and GUARANTEED GENUINE.

MUSIC STOOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW MUSIC, HALF THE PUBLISHED PRICE. NEW MUSIC, HALF THE PUBLISHED PRICE.

DISTIN'S BRASS BAND JOURNAL.

KAPPEY'S BRASS BAND TUTOR.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS.

TUNING and REPAIRING by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN. L. MOSS, SHOWROOMS, 5, HUNTER-STREET.

NOTICE. TO THE MUSICAL PROFESSION, and BAND MASTERS.

L. MOSS, has just opened 4 CASES MILITARY INSTRUMENTS by BOOSEY, DISTIN, and WALLIS, comprising the FOLLOWING:—

FLUTES	FLAGEOLETS and Flutes
PICCOLOS	CLARIONETS
FIFES	BOMBARDONS
CORNETS	EUPHONIUMS
MINIATURE CORNETS	PLATED CORNETS
SOPRANO CORNETS	SAXHORNS
FRENCH HORNS	BARITONES
TROMBONES	FLUGEL HORNS
TRUMPETS	BUGLES
BASS DRUMS	SIDE DRUMS
CYMBALS, TRIANGLES	CASTAGNETTES.

METRONOMES, with and without BELLS.

N.B.—ALL THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY TO OUR ORDER.

CATALOGUES AND DRAWINGS SENT POST FREE.

L. MOSS, Agent for BOOSEY and DISTIN, SHOW ROOMS, 5, HUNTER-STREET.

PIANOS. ORGANS. PIANOS. ELVY and CO.'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY 321, George-street 321, George-street. RELIABLE PIANOFORTES of ELEGANT MODELS and CHOICE WOODS with OTHER ADVANTAGES.

Our varied stock, by well-known MAKERS, is specially adapted for the colony, as, while having the highest-class MECHANISM with brilliant TONE and an elastic TOUCH, they possess two other great essentials—STRENGTH and PORTABILITY.

These well-known importations have been tested in the most trying portions of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, and after years of wear always realize a fair price, whether sold or taken in exchange.

Special attention is invited to our NEW MODEL ERARD'S NEW MODEL COLLARD'S NEW MODEL BROADWOOD'S Music half-price. Music half-price. ELVY and CO.

PIANOS.—Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the unequalled Stock of PIANOS, by all makers of repute, just received, and which we offer at the very lowest prices, for Cash, or on the Time-Payment System. NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG, 317 and 319, George-street.

BARGAINS in MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, for net cash, at the Royal Furnishing Arcade. Walnut wood, 7-octave, trichord Pianofortes, beautiful instruments, tuned and regulated after delivery at purchaser's house, or packed free of charge for the country—£26, £30, £36, £46, £50, £54. Harmoniums—£7 10s, £10, £13 10s, £22 10s, £30, £34. American Organs at low prices for net cash. Beautiful Musical Boxes, which play from two to twelve airs—Scotch, Irish, operatic, and sacred tunes. These are handsomely inlaid, and very desirable pieces of furniture, containing all the latest improvements in musical mechanism, from 16s to £80; the largest in Sydney. W. B. CAMPBELL, Royal Furnishing Arcade, next to the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney. N.B.—The piano quartette and the pianists are novel specialties worth coming to see.

PIANOS and American ORGANS for Sale, at wholesale prices. EDWARDS, DUNLOP, & CO., 144, Pitt-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Messrs. MATER and Co. (A. C. Huenerbein), of 218, Pitt-street, Sydney, have the honour to announce that it is their intention, to suit the present dull times, to offer their extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES CABINET-ORGANS HARMONIUMS at STILL MORE REDUCED PRICES.

Their present stock comprises the following celebrated manufactures of England Germany France U. S. America.

Grand and Semi-grand Pianofortes.
Bluthner, Leipzic
Hagspiel and Ruschpler, Dresden
Collard and Collard, London.

Cottage Pianofortes.
Bluthner, Leipzic
Rorrisch, Dresden
Lipp, Stuttgart
Schwechten, Berlin
Bisse, Berlin
Schaper, Berlin
Huhn, Berlin
Kriebel, Berlin
Neumeyer, Berlin
Collard and Collard, London
Challen and Hodgson, London
Allison and Son, London
Iliff and Rembant, London
Debain, Paris
Aucher Frères, Paris
Bord, Paris.

Cabinet Organ, by Trayser (Stuttgart)
Cabinet Organs, by G. Woods and Co. (Boston)
Harmoniums, by Alexandre, Paris
La Pianista, Lamy, Paris, playing 26 tunes, at £40
Pianoforte Mechanique, by Debain, Paris, a splendid specimen of art, £80; original price, £100
Harmonium Flute, by Busson (Paris).

For SALE, a number of Pianofortes and Harmoniums (used).

All Instruments bought at 218, Pitt-street, are guaranteed for GENUINENESS, FINE WORKMANSHIP, to keep in correct pitch.

All expressly manufactured for Australasia. Durability and excellence of design.

All Instruments bought at 218, Pitt-street, and not approved after one month, will be exchanged (free of charge), if unblemished.

At 218, Pianofortes and Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs are sold on TIME-PAYMENTS, from 25s upwards.

Instruments carefully tuned, repaired, and taken in exchange.

Inspection most respectfully invited at 218, PITT-STREET.

UNRESERVED SALE of MAGNIFICENT PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and ANGLO-AMERICAN ORGANS, by BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. Catalogues at Rooms.

SECOND-HAND PIANO wanted, payable by instalments. G. G., Post-office, Oxford-street.

HORTICULTURE FARMING ETC.

ORANGE TREES, ORANGE TREES, ORANGE TREES.—The finest stock of these and most other kinds of Fruit Trees, Plants, &c., obtainable through my City Agents, Messrs. G. W. BOWDEN, 154, Pitt-street; and SWAIN and CO., City-buildings, Haymarket; at which establishments samples may be inspected, and by whom orders will be received. SAMUEL PURCHASE. Somerset Nursery, Parramatta.

THE LAND. British and Foreign Gleanings on Agriculture. Pastoral News of New South Wales and the Colonies. Agricultural Societies, Metropolitan and Provincial. HORTICULTURE, THE GARDEN. THE SYDNEY MAIL, Hunter-street, Sydney. To be had of all News Agents. Subscription: 5s per quarter.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised. Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Waggonet, in first-class order.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, A waggonet, in first-class order, worthy the attention of parties requiring such a vehicle.

First-class Double-seated Hooded Buggy Two Horses and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from F. T. Humphery, Esq., official assignee in the estate of Dr. Carroll, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, Two excellent harness horses. A first-class double-seated hooded buggy, built by Vial, good as new. A set of harness, in good order.

Thirty Head of Heavy Colts and Fillies.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Patrick Mooney, Teralgo, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock, 30 head of young horses, consisting of heavy draught colts and fillies, the progeny of Dennington, Major, and Hero; and also, amongst this lot are some very fine saddle and harness horses, all in splendid condition and well-selected.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from Messrs. Seath and Johnstone to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY next, August 7, at 2 o'clock, 40 head very superior first-class horses, comprising heavy draught colts, light harness horses, suitable for carriages, omnibuses, and cabs, and some very good hacks, principally the noted ZR brand. The whole of the above are in first-class condition, and will be found worthy the particular attention of all buyers.

BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yard, THIS DAY, August 6, at 11 o'clock, 100 head exceedingly prime and weighty fat bullocks, from Sir W. Macarthur's celebrated Camden Park paddocks.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from B. Richards to sell at his Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, 207 head of fat bullocks, extra good, and very weighty.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from A. E. Johnstone, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 6th August, at 11 o'clock, 187 head of prime fat cattle, better quality than last lot. Terms cash.

GEO. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from John Town, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock, 200 prime fat cattle, in lots, from Banarba.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from A. Tobin, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, 1329 prime ewes, from Wingadee, and trucked from Mount Victoria.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Drawing-room Suite, Wardrobes, M. S. Washstands and Ware 10-STOP HARMONIUM, PIANOS, CARPETS General Household Furniture, &c.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, The above, without reserve.

TUESDAY, 7th August, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, 102, Mary-street, corner of Foveaux-street, Surry Hills. FIXTURES, SCALES and WEIGHTS, GROCERIES, SHOW TINS, FURNITURE, &c.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Williams to sell by auction The whole of his stock of groceries, fixtures, &c., &c. Without reserve.

Under a Bill of Sale. TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects.

A. G. COOPER has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Mart, 35, Erskine-street, The above superior furniture, Without the slightest reserve.

Butter. Butter. Butter. To be sold without reserve. To Grocers, Confectioners, Bakers, and Exporters.

NELSON and HEWLETT have received instructions from the consignees to sell, without reserve, at their Stores, 98, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 a.m. sharp, in lots to suit purchasers, 44 kegs very prime New Zealand butter 20 kegs very prime Tasmania butter. Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,—The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. T. Hamilton, of Liverpool-street.

Under a Bill of Sale. THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock. Household Furniture and effects, comprising Iron and Wood Bedsteads and Bedding Chest of Drawers, Washstands and Sets, Tables, Chairs Pier and Toilet Glasses, Kitchen Utensils, and sundries.

DUNN and LISTER have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, The above, without reserve.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

Extensive Sale of substantial Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Drawing and Dining Room Suites, Cottage Pianoforte, Telescope and other Tables, Carpets, Pierglass, Engravings, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Wood, Brass, and Iron Bedsteads; Bedding, Chests Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Washstands and Sets, Dinner Service, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, Mangles, Shop Windows and Fittings, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Tools, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street, The above.

OLD BUILDING MATERIALS of Premises, No. 386, Kent-street, formerly known as the Ship Inn, between Market and Druitt streets, consisting of Bricks, Stone, Timber, &c.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction THIS DAY, 6th August, at 12 o'clock, at the above building, without reserve.

H. VAUGHAN has had instructions from Mr. G. Fagan, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, No. 49, Washington-street, off Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects, comprising tables, chairs, couches, glassware, iron and wood bedsteads, stretchers, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

MONDAY, 6th instant.

BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.

New and Seasonable Goods, now landing ex Hawkesbury.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of new and seasonable BOOTS and SHOES, now landing, as above. Terms at sale, liberal. No reserve.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will hold THEIR USUAL ATTRACTIVE QUARTERLY UNRESERVED SALE, THIS DAY, on MONDAY, 6th August, at 3 p.m. at the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets of FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES, comprising MAGNIFICENT GRANDS, ELEGANT COTTAGE, SQUARE, FOLDING KEY-BOARDS, and CABINET, by the most renowned makers in GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, and GERMANY, as per CATALOGUE.

PIANOFORTES.

1 Cabinet Pianoforte, by Mott
2 Cottage ditto, by Wornum
3 Walnut Cottage ditto, by Owen Stoddart and Co.
4 Cottage ditto, by Erard
5 Ditto ditto, truss legs, trichord, by Bord
6 Ditto ditto, by Charles Cadby
7 Ditto ditto, by Chappell and Co.
8 Ditto ditto, by Moore and Co.
9 Ditto ditto, by John Frood
10 Ditto ditto, by E. Wills and Co.
11 Ditto ditto, by Cooper and Co.
12 Square ditto, by John Broadwood and Sons
13 Walnut Cottage ditto, by Owen Stoddart and Co.
14 Square ditto, by Erard
15 Grand ditto, by Joseph Kirkman and Sons
16 Ditto ditto, by Joseph Kirkman and Sons
17 Ditto ditto, by Erard
18 Ditto ditto, by Erard
19 Ditto ditto, Patent Repetition Action, by John Broadwood and Sons
20 Cottage ditto, by Carl Schul
21 Walnut cottage ditto, by Kirkman
22 Cottage ditto, by Cadby
23 Walnut Grand ditto, by Collard and Collard
24 Ditto Cottage ditto, by Ralph Allison and Sons
25 Ditto ditto ditto, folding key-board, by Aucher, Brothers
25½ Rosewood Cottage ditto, by Collard and Collard
26 Handsome Cottage Pianoforte, trichord, full compass, truss legs, by C. Kutschera
27 Handsome Cottage Pianoforte, trichord, full compass, truss legs, by C. Kutschera
A Superb inlaid Walnut Music Canterbury
28 Powerful toned Walnut Semi-Grand Pianoforte, by Leopold Neufeld, Berlin
29 Brilliant-toned Rosewood Trichord Pianoforte, register key board, full compass, by Collard and Collard
30 Splendid Cottage Pianoforte, full compass, trichord, truss legs, by C. Kutschera
31 Magnificent Trichord Semi-grand Walnut Pianoforte, by C. Kutschera
32 Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, Trichord, truss legs, by Traumann
33 Splendid Walnut Extra-size Cottage Pianoforte, trichord, full compass, carved truss legs, by L. Neufeld
34 Brilliant-toned Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, trichord, full compass, carved truss legs, by L. Neufeld
35 Elegant Cottage Pianoforte, trichord, full compass, carved truss legs, by C. Kutschera
36 Powerful-toned Walnut Pianoforte, fret work front, trichord, truss legs, by Bord
37 Sweet-toned Pianoforte, by Blondel
38 Handsome Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, truss legs, trichord, by Neufeld.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

39 Oak Anglo-American Organ
40 Ditto ditto
41 Walnut ditto ditto
42 Ditto ditto
43 Ditto ditto ditto, 3 stops
44 Ditto ditto ditto, 3 ditto
45 Ditto Anglo American Organ, 4 stops
46 Ditto ditto ditto, 10 ditto
47 Handsome Rosewood Harmonium, 11 ditto
48 Walnut Harmonium, 7 ditto—by Alexandre
49 Ditto ditto, 6 ditto—by Alexandre
50 Ditto Anglo-American Organ
51 Ditto ditto ditto
52 Oak ditto ditto, 3 stops
53 Ditto ditto ditto, 3 ditto
54 Walnut ditto ditto, 4 ditto
55 Ditto ditto ditto, 10 ditto

TO PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSEMEN AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Monday, 6th August, at 3 p.m., MAGNIFICENT PIANOFORTES, POWERFUL-TONED HARMONIUMS, and SWEET-TONED AMERICAN ORGANS. Terms, cash.

*** Catalogues obtainable at the Rooms.

NOTE.—This being the quarterly UNRESERVED sale, the Auctioneers wish the public and the trade to distinctly understand that the whole of the above MUST BE SOLD to the highest bidder. These SPLENDID Instruments range in value from 15 guineas to 200 guineas, and are well worthy of inspection. ☞ We again remind the public that the sale is UNRESERVED. Sale this afternoon, at 3 p.m.

*** Some of these magnificent pianos belong to our leading gentry.

TUESDAY, 7th August, at 11 a.m.

At the New Auction Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets

CHOICE SPECIMENS of THE NEW ZEALAND FERN TREE, and PALMS, &c.

To PRIVATE GENTLEMEN and NURSERYMEN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 7th August, at 11 a.m., VALUABLE NEW ZEALAND FERN TREES and PALMS, &c. WITHOUT RESERVE.

SPLENDID CITY INVESTMENT.

TUESDAY, 7th August, at 11 a.m.

THAT COMFORTABLE FAMILY DWELLING situate in MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH, NEAR ALBION-STREET, on the Albion Estate.

SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT OF BRICK, on stone foundation, slated roof, fitted throughout with cedar fittings, containing entrance, hall, six well finished commodious and lofty rooms, bathroom, lobby, and china pantry, wash-house, and other family conveniences.

☞ This valuable freehold has an easterly aspect, and stands on a large allotment forming a portion of the well known Albion Estate. The gas and the city water is laid on, and perfect drainage is secured by the premises having connection with the sewer by properly laid conduit pipes. The healthy and otherwise favourable position of this fine property offers an excellent opportunity to the CAPITALIST or BUILDING SOCIETY member to secure a sound paying investment, and those in search of a faithfully built and snug dwelling as a home could not do better than secure a property of this description, possessing as it does so many and unusual advantages, from its contiguity to Belmore Park and the heart of the city. THE TITLE IS FREEHOLD, and the rental £70 per annum. Terms at sale.

AFTER THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY, the whole of the SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects will be passed under the hammer, comprising GLASS, CHINA, PLATE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE Haircloth Suite Washstands, Carpets, Chests Drawers Tubular Iron Bedsteads Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 7th August, at 11 a.m., at Macquarie-street South, near Albion-street, THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED City freehold PROPERTY and the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects.

*** INSPECTION INVITED.

TUESDAY, 7th August, at 11 a.m.

At the Premises MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH, Near Albion-street, Albion Estate.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Comprising— GLASS, CHINA, PLATE DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE Hair cloth Suite Washstands, Carpets, Chests Drawers Iron Bedsteads and Bedding Kitchen Utensils and Sundries

To Parties Furnishing and General Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Premises, Macquarie-street South, on TUESDAY, 7th August, at 11 a.m. The above.

TAKE NOTICE.—Prior to the sale of the Household Furniture, and the first lot to be offered, is the BRICK DWELLING, full particulars of which is given in the property column in to-day's issue. Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

WEDNESDAY, 8th August, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

UNRESERVED SALE of DRAPERY.

To Retail Drapers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell, without reserve, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, at 11 a.m., General drapery. Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

THURSDAY, 9th August, at 11 a.m.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE of FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE, Ex Cholula, comprising— MASSIVE OAK and MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, HANDSOME LIBRARY FURNITURE, ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, and LUXURIOUS BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 9th August, at 11 a.m. NEW SHIPMENT of FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FURNITURE. Terms at sale. Full particulars in another issue.

POSTPONEMENT. TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

The sale of boots and shoes advertised for to-morrow is POSTPONED until TUESDAY, 14th instant, in consequence of the goods not being landed. CHAS. MOORE and CO., Auctioneers.

Postponed from FRIDAY last.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF KEROSENE LAMPS and CHINA VASES HOLLOWARE and CUTLERY BRIAR and MEERSCHAUM PIPES CONCERTINAS and JEWELLERY PLATEDWARE ASSORTED FANCY GOODS DRAWING-ROOM SUITES REVOLVERS FRAMED OLEOGRAPHS MAGNUM BONUM PENS NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES PURSES and BRUSHWARE, Ex Gilroy.

For Absolute Sale. TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11,
9 casks kerosene lamps, in numerous modern varieties, well worthy the attention of the trade.
4 casks holloware in butters, cruets, candlesticks, teapots, &c., &c.
2 cases superior briar pipes, assorted numbers
1 case concertinas
2 cases superior platedware, from first-class manufacturing houses
4 ditto assorted fancy goods and stationery
3 very superior drawing-room suites, in walnut
1 case 48 large Lefaucheux revolvers
1 ditto 16 large handsomely-framed oleographs, sporting and fancy subjects
2 cases side-saddles
3 casks butter coolers
2 ditto table cutlery
4 cases pens and stationery
2 cases jewellery and brushware
5 cases China vases and toilet sets
2 cases purses, all faults.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

Unreserved Sale of CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, &c.

Now landing, ex the recent arrivals.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 9th and 10th instant, at 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 76 cases and bales of new goods, as above.

Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

Stock-in-trade of a Tailor and Clothier.

WEDNESDAY, August 8th.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp, The stock-in-trade of a tailor and clothier, comprising— WOOLLENS CLOTHING CRIMEAN SHIRTS HOSIERY HATS and CAPS, &c. Terms, cash. Details in future issue.

ROSE HEAD WIRE NAILS (assorted), JUST LANDED, FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

On account of whom it may concern.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, August 7, at 11 o'clock, 76 kegs rose head wire nails, assorted. Terms, cash.

Ash Oars.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, August 7, 265 ash oars. Terms, cash.

MUNTZ METAL.

On account of whom it may concern. 10 Cases 16 to 22 oz. By order of the consignees.

TUESDAY, August 7, at the City Mart.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, August 7, at 11 o'clock, 10 cases Muntz metal, 16 to 22 oz, With all faults, if any. Terms, cash.

SWAN BRAND FENCING WIRE, 6, 8, and 10, (COLD-DRAWN ANNEALED), NOW LANDING ex HAWKESBURY, FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, August 7, at 11 o'clock,
5 tons No. 6 fencing wire
5 " " 8 " "
10 " " 10 " "
Terms at sale.

NEW ZEALAND WHEAT.

1138 Bags, more or less damaged.

On account of whom it may concern. Ex YVONNE, Neve, master, from Timaru.

For Sale, on THURSDAY, 9th August, at SMITH'S WHARF STORES, at 3 o'clock. By order of the Consignees. Important to Millers, Flour Factors, and the Trade.

This shipment has been sorted in accordance with Survey Reports, and will be sold in the order set forth therein.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at Smith's Wharf Stores, Miller's Point, on THURSDAY, August 9, at 3 o'clock, The damaged portion of this cargo of New Zealand Wheat, ex YVONNE, for Timaru Company, 1138 bags. More or less damaged. Sorted in accordance with survey reports. Terms, cash.

SURPLUS EMIGRANT STORES Ex Annie H. Smith, comprising Beef, Pork, Salt Codfish, Herrings, Oysters Butter, Preserved Meats Biscuits, Milk Flour, Oatmeal, Rice Peas, Beans, Apples Vegetables Tea, Coffee, Sugar Molasses, &c.

387 PACKAGES.

Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY, August 8, At the City Mart.

By order of Messrs. R. Towns and Co., Agents.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, August 8th, at 11 o'clock, 387 packages of surplus emigrant stores, as above. Terms, cash.

HOLLOWARE TINWARE JAPANNED GOODS, comprising all the variety of the Ironmongery Trade.

29 PACKAGES, from the well-known house of J. H. HOPKINS and SONS, Grandville Works, Birmingham.

TUESDAY, August 7th, at the City Mart. By order of Messrs. W. WOLFEN and CO

For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, August 7, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of Hopkins and Son's holloware, tinware, and japanned goods, comprising 29 PACKAGES, Particulars at sale. Terms, liberal.

W. PRITCHARD'S ORDER OF AUCTION SALE, of SUBURBAN and CITY PROPERTIES, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, 9th August, at 11 o'clock.

3 HOUSES, Nos. 51, 53, 55, CROWN-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING PROPERTIES, SHOALHAVEN RIVER, BANKSTOWN, WOLLONGONG, and TUGGERAH BEACH LAKE.

COTTAGE and TWO ACRES of LAND, one acre under Cultivation with Oats and Barley, PETERSHAM.

TITLES, FREEHOLD. Terms at sale.

For further particulars, see last Saturday's HERALD, ECHO, and EVENING NEWS.

SUPERIOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE and about 2 Acres Land, opposite the Half-way House, BOTANY ROAD.

Also, 4 Acres of Land, fronting the main Botany Road which will be SUBDIVIDED and SOLD IN ALLOTMENTS.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from J. A. Brown, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the ground, on NEXT SATURDAY, 11th August, at 3 o'clock, About 2 acres of land, upon which is erected a most convenient and pleasantly-situated COTTAGE RESIDENCE, built of weatherboards, slated roof, verandah all round, and containing 4 rooms, about 15 by 13 feet each; hall, 2 servants' bedrooms, bathroom, with patent closet, kitchen, and wash-house. TWO-STALL STABLE and COACHHOUSE, feed-room, harness-room, and sleeping-room. Ample supply of water by wells and galvanized 2800-gallon iron tank, connected with roofs, and laid on throughout the premises by piping.

Also, About 4 acres of land, subdivided into building allotments, having frontages to the main Botany Road and the Government Road leading from Botany to St. Peter's, Newtown.

TITLE, FREEHOLD. Terms at sale

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BALMAIN.

LOT 1.—Block of Land, having 91 FEET 6 INCHES frontage to BEATTIE-STREET, a short distance from DARLING ROAD, by a depth of 178 FEET, along a RESERVED ROAD.

*** This block is already fenced in, and occupies a good position in one of the best parts of BALMAIN.

BONDI.

LOT 2.—Block of Land, having 198 FEET frontage to OCEAN and PENKIVIL STREETS, by an enormous depth of 363 FEET, situate a short distance off WAVERLEY-STREET.

*** This block commands extensive and varied views, overlooking the OCEAN, is well fenced in, and ready for building purposes.

The attention of persons desirous of securing a good building site in the EASTERN SUBURB, is specially directed to this MAGNIFICENT site.

TORRENS' TITLE. TERMS AT SALE.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, BELL'S-CHAMBERS, 175, PITT-STREET, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

The above described blocks of land, situate at BALMAIN and BONDI.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

LOT 39, BARK HUTS ESTATE.

For Positive Sale, Block of Land, containing an area of 42 acres 3 roods and 30 perches, situate in the PARISH OF BANKSTOWN, fronting a Government road ONE CHAIN WIDE, and adjoining the properties of Messrs. SMITH and BOYD.

TORRENS' TITLE.—TERMS, CASH.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 28th AUGUST, The above described block of land.

*** The BARK HUTS ESTATE adjoins the WATERLOO ESTATE, and is very near to the well known REDMIRE ESTATE.

This block of land is fenced in, and is for positive sale, on TUESDAY, 28th AUGUST.

WATER CASKS, IRON TANKS Bottled Beers, Wines Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c. Surplus Stores, now landing at Dibbs' Wharf, Miller's Point, ex Emigrant ship Corona, by order of the Consignees. For Sale by Auction, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2, August 6, by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

SHIPS' FITTINGS. Surplus Pine Timber. Doors, Venetians, Lead Pipe, &c., ex Emigrant ship Corona, now discharging at Dibbs's Wharf, Miller's Point. By order of the Consignees. For Sale by Auction, THIS AFTERNOON, 6th, at half-past 2 o'clock, by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

LADY ROBINSON'S BEACH.

HASTINGS (England) is 64 miles from London.

HASTINGS (Lady Robinson's Beach) is almost within sight of Sydney, and the suburban or Illawarra railway (as surveyed) would bring Lady Robinson's Beach within a quarter of an hour of the metropolis.

The Parliamentary GAZETTEER says of the ENGLISH HASTINGS:—"The sea beach presents a sand which is as pleasant to the promenaders as to the bathers, while many rich and diversified prospects have united to render Hastings a favourite and fashionable marine residence."

*** The visitors to Hastings are loud in their praise of all connected with a place so healthful and entertaining.

All this and very much more may be said of the AUSTRALIAN HASTINGS.

Lady Robinson's Beach is not only superior to the English Hastings Beach, but also probably to any one of the celebrated beaches in all England, where land for marine residences is sold at fabulous prices. In this delightful climate sea-bathing, as well as promenading, riding, and driving, may be carried on all the year round, and with improved health as well as incessant enjoyment.

The sand on Lady Robinson's Beach is so firm that at low tides the wheels of carriages make scarcely any impression on it.

The opening up of this grand Beach (which has been so long locked up) by the sale of "Scarborough," and now of "Hastings," is a most important era in the annals of this colony.

HASTINGS, like Scarborough, will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and on the same LIBERAL TERMS, viz., ONE-FOURTH cash and the RESIDUE by bills at 12, 24, and 36 months' date, WITHOUT INTEREST. A DISCOUNT for cash will be allowed on the bills.

At our Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, HASTINGS will be SOLD at AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 13th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock.

LITHOGRAPHS, with a local sketch, may be had on application.

For further particulars see Saturday's HERALD. RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

BY ORDER of the EXECUTORS of the ESTATE of the late ALFRED TOOGOOD, Esq.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE of FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENTS.

LOT 1.—PITT and KING STREETS.

THOSE OLD-ESTABLISHED, centrally-situated CORNER PREMISES, known as PUNCH'S HOTEL, most substantially built of brick on massive stone foundations and basement, and containing the following extensive accommodation:—

GROUND FLOOR.—Roomy Bar, Commercial Room, and two large Dining Rooms, also Kitchen, two Pantries, &c.

FIRST FLOOR.—Drawing-room, Sitting-room, Billiard-room, 2 Bedrooms, Patent Closet, &c.

SECOND FLOOR.—Six good Bedrooms, Bath-room, Linen Closet, with landing above on the roof.

IN THE BASEMENT are very commodious, lofty, and dry Cellars, Store, &c.

The whole of the premises are well drained to the main sewer.

The land has 51 FEET frontage to PITT-STREET and 42 FEET 2 INCHES to KING-STREET, with a depth of 64 FEET on the NORTH.

LOT 2.—KING and CASTLEREAGH STREETS.

THOSE Extensive, COMMODIOUS, and Well-known Business Premises CAMB'S HOTEL, at the Corner, most faithfully built of Brick on Stone foundations, containing

ON THE GROUND FLOOR.—Bar, side entrances from both streets, Parlour, Commercial Room, Dining-room, Sitting-room; also, Kitchen, two Pantries, Laundry, and Bath-room.

FIRST FLOOR.—Drawing-room, Billiard-room, 5 Bedrooms, and 2 Servants' Apartments.

SECOND FLOOR.—Four Bed-rooms.

IN THE BASEMENT are extensive and well-lighted Cellars and Store.

AT THE REAR.—Approached by Gateway from King-street is a Flagged Yard.

Also, TWO SHOPS and DWELLINGS, Nos. 144 and 146, KING-STREET adjoining the above, built of brick on stone foundations, and containing respectively two and three apartments.

The whole occupying a block of land having 76½ FEET frontage to KING-STREET, and 49¼ FEET to CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

LOT 3.—ARGYLE-STREET.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, GRIMES'-BUILDINGS, opposite the RESERVE, and near the corner of Lower FORT-STREET.

FOUR WELL BUILT and CONVENIENT FAMILY RESIDENCES, of brick on stone foundations, with verandahs in front, also balconies at rear, and containing each wide entrance hall, and 6 rooms, with kitchen, cellar, and laundry, in the basement, good yards with back entrances, &c.

The land has 88 FEET frontage to ARGYLE-STREET, with the good depth of 105 feet on one side and 92½ feet on the other.

LOT 4.—FORT-STREET.

VALUABLE CORNER BLOCK of BUILDING LAND, east of GRIMES'-BUILDINGS, 63 FEET frontage to FORT-STREET, and 86 FEET frontage to a ROADWAY leading from FORT-STREET.

LOT 5.—CASTLEREAGH-STREET, BETWEEN BATHURST AND LIVERPOOL STREETS.

LARGE BLOCK of LAND, being original lot 5 of section 14 of the CITY, having 45½ FEET frontage to the west side of Castlereagh-street, with the good depth of 116 FEET, together with the BUILDINGS thereon, comprising
No. 355, A COTTAGE of 4 rooms
No. 357, BUTCHER'S SHOP, with cottage of 4 rooms.
Also, TWO COTTAGES at rear, each 2 rooms and kitchen.

☞ This is a fine block of city building land, centrally situated, and well adapted as a site for a Wholesale Boot and Shoe Factory, or other business premises.

LOT 6.—CAMPBELL-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

BLOCK of LAND, near the corner of BOURKE-STREET, having 34 FEET FRONTAGE to Campbell-street, 39 FEET to Little Oxford-street, with a depth of 124 FEET on one side, and 103 FEET on the other.

On CAMPBELL-STREET frontage are the following premises:—

No. 210, a two-story brick dwelling-house, with verandah in front, and containing 4 rooms, with weatherboard kitchen and shed at the rear.

No. 212, Shop (occupied by Messrs. BEVIN and PHYPERS, painters), with two store rooms and shed at the rear.

On LITTLE OXFORD-STREET FRONTAGE is a building now in use as stable and store-room; also 2 sheds in yard at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock, The whole of the above described CHOICE CITY PROPERTIES, by order of the EXECUTORS of the estate of the late ALFRED TOOGOOD, Esq.

☞ They must be disposed of to the HIGHEST BIDDERS on the date mentioned, in order to carry out the TRUSTS in the WILL.

PLANS of all the Properties are now on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

JAMES NORTON, Esq., Elizabeth-street, Solicitor of the Estate.

DARLINGTON, OFF NEWTOWN ROAD.

NEWLY ERECTED two-story Residence, No. 38, ALMA-STREET, a few feet south of the corner of NEWTOWN OLD ROAD, near VICTORIA PARK.

Title, Torrens' Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. BIDDLES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock.

All that allotment of land situated at DARLINGTON, off the Newtown Road, having 20 FEET frontage to ALMA-STREET, with a depth of 88 FEET, upon which is erected No. 38, a MOST FAITHFULLY BUILT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE of brick on stone foundation, with verandah and balcony in front and containing hall, 4 rooms, and kitchen, with washhouse, shed, side gate entrance to yard, &c., at the rear.

The premises are tastefully finished, and on the street frontage are parapet wall, iron palisading, and gate entrance.

☞ This is a most conveniently situated residence in one of the principal streets of Darlington, a suburb of our city that has been much improved of late, and a locality where freehold properties either as investments or residence are in great demand.

Terms at sale.

RESIDENCE, No. 160, FOVEAUX-STREET, SURRY HILLS, between CROWN and BOURKE STREETS, and opposite BURDEKIN'S PADDOCK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,

All that allotment of land having 16½ FEET frontage to FOVEAUX-STREET, with a depth of 66 feet, extending to a lane at the rear, upon which is erected No. 160, a well-built RESIDENCE of brick (cemented and painted in front), on stone foundation, slated roof, with balcony in front, and containing 4 rooms, also unfinished attic, with verandah, yard, &c., at the rear.

☞ A very desirable and faithfully-built residence, on the heights of Surry Hills, near Moore Park. From the balcony overlooking Burdekin's paddock, a fine view of Randwick, Moore Park, and Glebe Point is obtained. Inspection invited.

GREENWICH ESTATE, at the junction of the PARRAMATTA and LANE COVE RIVERS, adjoining the Steamers' Wharf.

Great Sale of CHOICE VILLA SITES and WATERSIDE ALLOTMENTS, being a subdivision of the abovenamed Estate.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, by order of the TRUSTEES of the late FRANCIS MITCHELL, Esq.

Particulars of TITLE may be obtained on application to W. G. PENNINGTON, Esq., Solicitor to the Estate, No. 77, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the TRUSTEES of the late FRANCIS MITCHELL, Esq., to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, On SATURDAY, the 18th August instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

The above valuable freehold estate, subdivided into CHOICE ALLOTMENTS FOR MARINE RESIDENCES, and ELEVATED VILLA SITES, all having large frontages to wide streets leading to the STEAMERS' WHARF at GREENWICH, which is erected on part of the property.

The estate has been subdivided into FOURTEEN SECTIONS, of which the following are the particulars, viz.:—

SECTION 1.—12 ALLOTMENTS, having frontages of about 50 feet each to St. Leonards, Church and Robert streets, and to the Serpentine Road.

SECTION 2.—11 ALLOTMENTS of from 50 to 64 feet each, bounded by Robert, Mitchell, Henry, and St. Leonards streets.

SECTION 3.—2 ALLOTMENTS, of from 50 to 60 feet each, bounded by St. Leonards, Henry, Mitchell, and George streets.

SECTION 5.—6 ALLOTMENTS, 47 to 67 feet each bounded by the Serpentine Road and Mitchell and Richard streets.

*** The whole of this section is close to the STEAMERS' WHARF, Nos. 5 and 6 being DIRECTLY opposite to it.

SECTION 6.—1 ALLOTMENT, having extensive frontage to the PARRAMATTA RIVER, and adjoining the STEAMER'S WHARF.

SECTIONS 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 contain 3, 5, 2, 10, and 3 allotments respectively, with an average frontage of 50 feet each to the MAIN or Mitchell-street, the Serpentine Road, and intersecting streets.

SECTIONS 7 and 8 contain 14 ALLOTMENTS, close to the wharf, and having large frontages to the Parramatta River.

SECTION 9 contains 17 ALLOTMENTS having a frontage of 50 feet each by depths varying from 182 feet to 92 feet, and extending to the waters of LANE COVE RIVER.

All the above allotments are situated at considerable elevations above the surrounding waters, and command some of the most extensive as well as charming views to be found on the PARRAMATTA RIVER, and the islands dotting its surface, while a large portion of the allotments have also an additional advantage in overlooking the romantic and varying scenery of the LANE COVE RIVER.

The STEAMERS call at GREENWICH PIER SIX TIMES EACH DAY, thus affording easy access to the city in an economical manner, both as to time and money, the trip barely occupying FIFTEEN MINUTES in duration, and, doubtless, as soon as this estate is built on, the steamboat accommodation will be largely increased.

LITHOGRAPHS of the property are NOW READY for issue, and may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

Arrangements will be completed for conveying intending purchasers to and from the land on the day of sale, full particulars of which will be published in due time.

TERMS LIBERAL. REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons claiming as purchasers from the late Mr. GEORGE GREEN, or the late Mr. FRANCIS MITCHELL, of allotments in the above village, are requested to forward particulars and description of the allotments so purchased to the AUCTIONEERS, or to W. G. PENNINGTON, Esq., 77, Elizabeth-street, Solicitor of the Estate.

BLIGH DISTRICT.

SPLENDID SQUATTING PROPERTY, in the Saltbush Country.

BONEGEABONG.

FRIDAY, 31st August, 1877.

J. S. BROWN has received instructions from the executrix in the estate of the late Leonard C. Cheetham, Esq., to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, 31st August next, at the Royal Hotel, Dubbo,

All that splendid squatting property, situated in the heart of the grazing district of New South Wales, and having frontages to the Castlereagh River Marthaguy and other creeks.

This EXTENSIVE PROPERTY, known as BONEGEABONG NEW BONEGEABONG MILLPULLING YARRAGAND, and CASTLEREAGH RUN, comprises an area of fifty-six thousand five hundred acres (56,500) of the most fattening country, open forest, intersected with myall plains, producing saline herbage of every variety, with grasses only known on the most favoured runs.

With the station will be sold about (10,000) ten thousand sheep, at per head, of very high standing, being the progeny of Rouse rams. The late owner always secured a high price—the clip in London being eagerly snapped up.

There are about fifty head of very quiet cattle; they must be taken at the fixed price of £4 per head.

The home station is a substantial dwelling, consisting of 5 rooms, kitchen, stable, coach-house, hay-shed, overseer's cottage of 4 rooms, and men's huts. Attached to the homestead is a good garden.

Wool-shed and wool-room, press, and shearers' hut, up to the requirements of the station.

Fencing—Wire fence paddock, four and a half miles round. In this paddock is the wool-shed; also a small paddock five wires and top rail.

Horse paddock, dog-leg fence, four miles round.

Cultivation paddock, securely fenced.

The working plant at valuation.

Terms—Two-thirds cash; balance one and two years, bearing interest at 7 per cent., which must be paid half-yearly.

For further particulars and letters to inspect apply to the above Agent; or G. E. FITZHARDING Solicitor for the Estate.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1436176

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of late beloved DAUGHTER, Jane T.; to move from his residence, 7, Mill-street, Pyrmont, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, op. Christ Church.

THE FUNERAL of the late RUTH ALLEN, relict of the late William Bell Allen, will move from her late residence, Cowper-street, Waverley, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Waverley Cemetery. W. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst-street.

THE MEMBERS of the Guiding Star Division, No. 8, Daughters of Temperance, are requested to attend the Funeral of our late Sister SARAH PRESTAGE; to move from her late residence, Darling-street East, Balmain, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, TUESDAY MORNING. By order. JOHN BUDDLE.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN WALTER are requested to attend the Funeral of his late SISTER-IN-LAW, Sarah Prestage; to move from her late residence, Darling-street East, Balmain, at a quarter to 9 a.m., TUESDAY MORNING, August 7, for Balmain Cemetery.

THE MEMBERS of the Haste to the Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., are requested to attend the Funeral of our late Sister, SARAH PRESTAGE; to move from her late residence, Darling-street East, Balmain, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, TUESDAY MORNING, August 7.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

BATHURST COURSING CLUB MEETING.
9th and 10th August, 1877.

EXCURSION TICKETS at a SINGLE FARE for the DOUBLE JOURNEY will be issued at all stations to Bathurst, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, available for return for one week.

JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Phillip-street, Sydney, 4th August, 1877.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 21st July, 1877.

TENDERS will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1877, from persons willing to purchase about 60 tons of Old Rails and about 50 tons of Wrought Scrap Iron, which may be inspected on application at the Store Department, Honeysuckle Point.

Persons tendering must give the price at per cwt., as the weights given are approximate only.

Tenders are to be endorsed "Tender for old Rails and Scrap Iron, Newcastle."

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

ANNUAL PASTORAL RENT LIST FOR 1877.—The attention of Crown Lessees and others is directed to the QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 5th July, 1877, containing a list of all Pastoral Rents due and payable at the Treasury on or before 30th September, 1877.

The GAZETTE may be seen at any Court-house in the colony, on application to the Clerk of Petty Sessions; or may be obtained direct from the Government Printing Office, by remitting the sum of one shilling.

JAMES R DICKSON, Colonial Treasurer.
The Treasury, Queensland, 9th July, 1877.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PROSPECTUS
of the
PRINCE OF WALES COPPER MINING COMPANY, Limited,
BINGERA,
about 100 miles from Tamworth.

To be registered under the Mining Act. Liability limited to the amount of the capital.

Capital, £25,000, in 50,000 shares of 10s each.

To be distributed:—To the proprietors, 16,000 shares fully paid-up. To the subscribers, 34,000 shares, 5s per share on application. 2s 6d per share on allotment, 2s 6d per share to be called up not earlier than six months after the formation of the Company.

All deposits will be returned in full if the Company is not formed.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
Louis Beyers, Esq., Hill End
John Heinz, Esq., Sydney
L. E. Johnson, Esq., Bingera.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless all outstanding RATES, with arrears, as also all amounts due for the cleansing of Cesspits, be forthwith paid into this office, legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of the same.

By order,
E. W. LLEWELYN, Council-clerk.
Town Hall, Newtown, August 4th, 1877.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

THE UNITED BANKING COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE,
CORNER OF KING AND YORK STREETS.

This bank has been established to meet a great demand which has heretofore existed in this city, viz., for the transaction of

LOANS, ADVANCES,
and
DISCOUNTS, &c.,
at
MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.
GREAT FACILITIES
will be given to borrowers desirous of purchasing businesses of any description.

STATIONS, FARMS, HOUSE PROPERTIES,
TOWN OR COUNTRY LANDS, &c.,

and, in all instances, the terms for repayment of same will be made to suit their convenience. This Bank will advance without any initiatory charges, in sums from £5 and upwards (to be repaid by easy instalments), on personal and other security. Bills of Sale on Furniture without possession, Deeds of Freehold or Leasehold Property, in town or country, on Stock, Shares, Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Reversionary Interest, &c., &c.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY, MONEY
ON EASY TERMS.
MUTUAL LOAN and DISCOUNT OFFICE,
42, HUNTER-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.

Money in sums of £5 to £5000, to male or female, in town or country, on note of hand, stock-in-trade, crops, farm stock, or to assist persons to take a business. Loans to any amount on furniture, without removal, law cost, or publicity; also on the deposit of deeds, bonds, shares, reversions, &c. Mortgages to any amount on freehold and leasehold property. Bills discounted. Interest from 5 PER CENT.

N.B.—This being a genuine office for all mercantile monetary transactions, borrowers will do well to apply and consult the Manager, 42, Hunter-street.

MONEY to LEND. MONEY to LEND.—
Money advanced in small or large sums
Money advanced at low rate of interest
Money advanced on furniture (without possession)
Money advanced on personal security
Money advanced within 24 hours of application.
H. C. ROBERTS Financial Agent, 84, King-street.

MONEY, MONEY.—The OPERATIVES' BUILDING SOCIETY, 23½, Park-street, near Pitt-street. Chairman of Directors .. John Young, Esq.

SEVEN PER CENT. given for money on FIXED DEPOSIT PAID UP SHARES issued, bearing SIX per cent. interest, and SHARE IN PROFITS.

SECURITY TO INVESTORS UNDOUBTED.
ALEX. OGILVIE, Secretary.

UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.

OFFICES: 794, GEORGE-STREET (first floor), eight doors from Christ Church.
Hours—9 to 5, and 7 to 9 every evening.

MONEY ADVANCED upon PERSONAL and other security. Repayable by instalments as follows:—

£10 by weekly instalments of	£0	6	0
15	"	0	7	6
20	"	0	10	6
25	"	0	12	7
30	"	1	0	0
50	"	1	5	0

And in due proportion up to £100.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Borrowers not able to transact business during the day, these offices will be opened from 7 to 9 p.m.

794, GEORGE-STREET, first floor.
(8 doors from Christ Church.)

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK,
125, ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH,
next St. James's School.
First established in Sydney.

MONEY advanced in sums from £5 to £1000, on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments.

BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession.

Advances made upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, trade bills, &c.

Forms may be had gratis.

£3000 REQUIRED for first-class Investment. Enterprise, care of G. E. Crane and Son, New Pitt-street.

KAVANAGH'S PHŒNIX LOAN OFFICE, 275, Castlereagh-street.

Money Advanced, on all kinds of portable property, at a low rate of interest.

STANDARD LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND MORTGAGE COMPANY.
Head Office—160, PHILLIP-STREET.
(4 doors from King-street).

MONEY ADVANCED upon PERSONAL and other security. Repayable by instalments as follows:—

£10 by weekly instalments of	£0	6	0
15	"	0	7	6
20	"	0	10	6
25	"	0	12	7
30	"	1	0	0
50	"	1	5	0

And in due proportion up to £100.

BILLS OF SALE upon furniture without possession
DEEDS of FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES ADVANCED against without expense of mortgage. No preliminary charges.

160. PHILLIP-STREET. 160.
(4 doors from King-street.)

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
51, Hunter-street, 51.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

THE NEW PROPRIETORS make CASH ADVANCES on a CONVENIENT and LIBERAL system of repayment.

£5 to £1000 for short or long periods, on note of hand alone, personal security, deposit of deeds, leases, trade stock, bonded certificates, &c.

BILLS OF SALE on furniture, without removal.

THE UTMOST FACILITIES GIVEN
to persons desirous of establishing a business, furnishing hotels, purchasing houses or landed properties, &c.

LOWEST RATES and every convenience to borrowers.

Bills discounted daily.

Letters will receive prompt attention.

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MONEY advanced upon the security of Tradespeople, Householders, and others, BILLS OF SALE or otherwise, at 20 per cent. per annum. As this advertisement is bona-fide, and does not emanate from any Loan Office Agency whatever, the public can address in confidence to Delta, Box 41, G. P. O.

CAUTION.

In consequence of this system of advertising being imitated with a view, apparently, to entrap the unwary, it is deemed necessary to give the fullest publicity to the fact.

£5 TO £1000 ADVANCED by the undermentioned Company to those requiring TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION, upon any REASONABLE SECURITY namely—

Note of hand, deposit of deeds, bequests, reversionary interests, trade bills, bill of sale (without possession), merchandise, &c., &c.

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£10 0 0 by instalments of	£0	5	0	per week.
15 0 0	"	"	"	0	7	6	" "
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Any larger sum required, repayment to be made, if desirable, at the same rate

REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY,
Offices—6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
Hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.
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MONEY ADVANCED upon the Security of Tradespeople, Householders, and others, Bills of Sale, Note of Hand, Stock, Farms, Farming Implements, Live Stock, Machinery, Bank Scrip, Building Society Shares, Life Policies, Reversions, Vessels, &c., upon moderate terms, repayable to suit borrowers.

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£9000 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT 4 per Cents
COMMERCIAL BANK SHARES
QUEENSLAND ditto
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For SALE by
MELHADO and CURTIS.

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New Zealand
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ESSENCE OF COFFEE, and Coffee and Chicory
MAW'S MOSAIC and ENCAUSTIC TILES
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BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER makes delicious hot digestive tea cakes in a few minutes, and Norfolk dumplings better than yeast.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.
With this article small loaves of bread can be made in a few minutes, if placed in a quick oven.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.
Invaluable at the diggings and in the bush, where yeast is not to be got.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER saves eggs and butter in making puddings and pastry, and prevents indigestion.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, as used in the Arctic expeditions, and by the armies in the Crimea and China, will keep for years in a dry place. Awarded three Gold Medals for excellence of quality.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER will secure the following important results:—Bread will be made cheaper, more digestive, and in one-fourth the time; puddings and pastry will be made light, wholesome, and delicious, with half the usual quantity of eggs and butter; and flour will be converted into tea cakes, buns, Sally Lunns, Norfolk dumplings, &c., in a few minutes, at a trifling cost.

Sold by storekeepers in 1d. and 2d packets, and 6d and 1s patent boxes.

Wholesale of G. BORWICK and SONS, Chiswell-street, London.

DATES.—Persian new dates, 4½d; loaf sugar, 5½d per lb., 70 lbs. boxes ready cut; sago, tapioca, pearl, flake and snow white grain, 4½d. per lb.; rattans; white and black pepper; nutmegs; maize; 4-diamond Sandeman's port, dozen cases, 30s; cheese, 10d per lb.; butter, small kegs; Queensland old rum, 30 o.p., in hogsheads, 2 years old; Malacca canes; mixed biscuits, in tins. All in lots to suit purchasers. Net cash. Fisher and Co., 11, King-st. W.

FLOUR.—Superfine, fine, households, and seconds, manufactured at our Bathurst, Ashfield, and SYDNEY MILLS; also various country and Adelaide brands. Bran, pollard, corn meal, corn flour, barley, oats, maize (whole and cracked), on SALE by M. BOYLSON and SONS, the Sydney Flour Mills, Grafton Wharf.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Superfine silk-dressed Flour
Bran, Pollard, &c.,
All of the very best quality,
and at lowest prices.
C. KIDMAN and SON,
National Steam Flour Mills,
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SILK-DRESSED superfine, fine, and seconds Flour, Wheat Meal, Patent Meal, Maize Meal, Bran and Pollard, prepared Cattle Food, &c., all of the best qualities, at the lowest market rates. J. REDGATE and SON, Commercial Mills, Sussex-street South; Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo; and Western City Mills, Howick-street, Bathurst.

REDGATE'S CATTLE FOOD, excellent for dairy cows; will give more milk and of richer quality.

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RELIABLE,
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Desiring to benefit by the WORLD-WIDE reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the Makers and Purchasers of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE M'F'G CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

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THE LONDON AND LISBON CORK-WOOD COMPANY Limited, who have taken Cork-wood from their Forests in Portugal for the last 14 years, and who have sold it in the chief markets of Europe and America, where it is known for its superior qualities, have recently commenced the manufacture of Corks at their factory in Lisbon, which they now offer to the trade at VERY LOW PRICES.

Lists of WINE, ALE, MINERAL WATER, and TAPERED CORKS, also of FRUIT and BARREL CORKS, of DAFFIES and VIALS, will be furnished on application.

28, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.

BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP POLDING.—Agents are informed that a few copies of the Portrait of the late Archbishop ARE STILL ON SALE at the publishing office of the SYDNEY MAIL, Hunter-street.

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ARNOTT'S Elements of Physics, by Bain and Taylor, 15s 6d, post 17s
GANOT'S Natural Philosophy for General Readers, by Atkinson, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
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THE STOMACH and its Trials, by J. C. Eno, price 1s, by post 1s 2d. The Anti-Lancet, by Dr. Rooke, price 6d, by post 10d. A little Work for Mothers, by Coutts, price 6d, by post 7d. Postage stamps received.
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MUSIC.—SONGS, 1s EACH.—AH, NEVER DREAM MY LOVE CAN CHANGE; The Beggar Girl, Bella Mahone's Reply; Come, Birdie, come; Dennis Darling; Don't be angry, Darling; Deck not with gems; Don't go, Mollie Darling; Do not heed her Warning; Ella Leene; Forgive and Forget; The Golden Stair; Home, sweet Home; I will not heed her Warning; Little Footsteps; The Mill-Wheel; Mollie Darling; My Mother's parting Gift; No one to Love; Oh, give me but my Arab Steed; O, Steer my Bark to Erin's Isle; Onward, Christian Soldiers; Only an Ivy Leaf; Out in the Streets; Pilgrims of the Night; Put me in my Little Bed; Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep; Silver Threads Among the Gold; Norah O'Neal; Tell me, Mary, &c.; 'Tis but a Little Faded Flower; Tom Bowling; Those Evening Bells; Wedding Bells; When the Swallows Homeward Fly; Write me a Letter from Home; 1s each; per post, 1s 2d. J. READING and CO., Musicsellers, 356, George-street.

THE ECHO.

AN EVENING NEWSPAPER,
PRICE ONE PENNY.
LATEST TELEGRAMS,
NEWS OF THE MORNING.
SHIPPING and COMMERCIAL.
THE AMUSEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT
COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.
NOTES OF THE DAY.
NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.
VISITORS' LIST.

This Journal is published with the view of giving to the public the LATEST INTELLIGENCE of all kind, to be obtained UP TO 3 P.M. DAILY, but later if necessary for the publication of important news.

Advertisements received up to 12.30 p.m.

Copies of "THE ECHO" are to be had of all news agents in the city, suburbs, and country towns.

Publishing Office—Pitt and Hunter streets.

EWING'S Indelible MARKING INK—beautiful black. JOHN SANDS and all Stationers. 1s. bottle.

YOU MAY KISS ME AND CARESS ME. Just published, price 1s 6d.
This song has been sung with immense success by Mr. Bent, of the U. S. Minstrels.
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG,
317, George-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED known.—Broken china and glass riveted. Granville, op. Public School, Paddington.

MAGNIFICENT PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and ORGANS.—GREAT SALE, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, by BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.

BEESWAX bought in any quantity by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

BONES. BONES. BONES.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company will give three pounds per ton for good BONES, delivered at the Sydney or Petersham Railway Station; the Sugar-house, Parramatta-street; at Wharf in Sydney; or their Bone Works, Petersham.

NATHAN! NATHAN! NATHAN! For Dolls, Lustres, Toys, Fancy Goods. George-st. Markets.

THE Highest Price given for Gentlemen's Left-off CLOTHING. J. Murphy, cr. Kent and Liverpool sts.

BUSINESS.—A Lady, with small capital, is desirous of purchasing a respectable paying Business. Address by letter to M. G., 89, Stanley-st., Woolloomooloo. N.B.—Answers to previous advertisements never received.

FOR SALE, cheap six (6) good GOATS. Apply back School of Arts, North Shore.

FOR SALE, Draper's LAMP, Gasfittings, and Chairs. E. COOPER, Botany Road, Waterloo.

SPECTACLES.—The newly-invented patent tinted periscopic SPECTACLES give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective sight, 5s pair. To be had at ELLIS'S, 220, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer's.

TO PUBLICANS.—I want to Lease or Purchase a PUBLIC-HOUSE, or Premises suitable to be made one, if a long lease. Open for a week. No brokers. Only principals will be dealt with. Address Hotel, HERALD.

WANTED, to place child with respectable person; terms, 6s a week. M. A., Post-office, Newtown.

WANTED, CONVEYANCE for about 10,000 feet timber and sundries, to the Clarence River. Apply Mr. Eames, Custom House.

WANTED to purchase a second-hand SODA WATER MACHINE; must be in thorough good working order. Preference given to No. 1 or 2 Hayward Tyler make. State price in first instance. Address G. H. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED to rent, large SHED, 30 x 20; Surry Hills preferred. Shed, General Post Office.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

APPLICATIONS for a COLLECTOR will be received by the Committee of the National Shipwreck Relief Society up to Tuesday, the 7th instant; a nautical man, connected with shipping, would have the preference. Apply by letter only to A. T. Wilshire, 2, Bridge-street-chambers.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the SITUATION of MISTRESS of the Girls Department of the Public School, Norwood, Adelaide; and also applications for Mistress of the Infant Department. Applications will be received up to August 13th. The salary of the former will be £200 per annum, and of the latter £175 per annum. Duties will commence on the 1st September.

JOHN A. HARTLEY,
President. Council of Education.
Council of Education, South Australia, August 2, 1877.

APPLICATIONS are requested for the appointment of COUNTRY COLLECTOR to the Randwick Institution; salary, £100 per annum, and 10 per cent on all collections. Also, for a COLLECTOR for the city and suburbs, upon commission, viz.:—7½ per cent. upon old, and 10 per cent. upon all new subscriptions collected by himself. Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to the Superintendent, on or before TUESDAY, the 7th instant, and applicants are requested to present themselves to the House Committee at Randwick, on Wednesday, August 8, at 3 p.m.

D. A. THOMAS, Superintendent.
Randwick, August 2, 1877.

BRICKLAYER wanted Panter and Parry, 710, George-street.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, a Junior CLICKER. Griffiths, upper manufacturer, Botany Rd., Redfern.

CURRIER.—Wanted, a CURRIER. Apply to Mr. Forsyth, No. 103, Parramatta-street.

COACHTRIMMER, first-class Hand, take Management of Trimming Shop. Apply by letter, stating experience, Stevenson and Elliot, Melbourne.

DRAPERS.—Senior wanted, for dress counter. Apply before 9.30, or between 1 and 3. Hordern, Pitt-st.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good JUNIOR, for the Men's Mercery Department. J. E. Gowing, 346, Geo.-st.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a smart, intelligent YOUTH. James Clark, 614, George-street South.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, 6 first-class Senior HANDS. A. Hordern and Sons, 756, George-st., Haymarket.

DRAPERY.—A vacancy for two young Ladies as Junior Hands. Mrs. Kingston, 27, Oxford-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for Improvers and Apprentices. 200, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo.

ENTERING CLERK required. William Perry and Co.

LICENSED SURVEYOR.—M. A. SIDUS has a vacancy for a PUPIL. Apply to Surveyor, care of Mr. Maddock, stationer, George-street, Sydney.

MACHINISTS and Tackers wanted, W. and W. and Singer's. 1, Blanche-ter., off Dowling-st., Moore Pk.

MASONS wanted, opposite St. Thomas' Church, Balmain West. 11s per day.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted on 1st Oct. Apply by letter to Mrs. G. C. Davis, Clermont, Concord.

OFFICE CLERK and STOREKEEPER required for the Randwick Institution; salary, £120 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to the Superintendent, on or before TUESDAY, the 7th instant, and applicants are requested to present themselves to the House Committee, at Randwick, on Wednesday, August 8, at 3 p.m.

D. A. THOMAS, Superintendent.
Randwick, August 2.

RAILWAY Carriage BUILDER wanted. Apply Mr. L. M'Brair, King-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Good Coat HANDS wanted, in and out doors. Apply 217, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Good Vest HANDS can have constant Employment. A. Walker, 64½, Hunter-st.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a FINISHER to tailoring. 195, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, Coat, Trousers, Vest HANDS and Apprentices. 217, Lower George-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. F. Clark, 179, Castlereagh-street.

TO TANNERS.—Wanted, a STRIKER. Apply John E. Begg, Glenmore Tannery.

TO DRAPERS.—First-class ASSISTANT required for a country store. A. M'Arthur and Co.

TO MASONS.—Wanted, a rough MASON. Apply John E. Begg, Glenmore Tannery.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers HANDS. Zions, tailor, 409, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a smart JUNIOR for the clothing. R. J. Dunford, Oxford-street.

TO COACHBUILDERS.—Wanted, a competent FOREMAN, to take charge of the Woollahra 'Bus Works. Apply by letter, addressed to the manager, John O'Dowd, Waverley and Woollahra Omnibus Co., Johnstreet, Woollahra, up to 6th August.

WANTED, a thorough business young MAN, to assist in shop. W. Dunn, 551, George-street.

WANTED, 10 JUNIORS. A. Hordern and Sons, 756, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, to make up a joint Working PARTY for the South Sea Islands. Address Jaques, HERALD.

WANTED, respectable Boy, APPRENTICE to the Cabinetmaking and F. Polishing. 127, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a good rough CARPENTER or Handy Man. J. Ellis, ironfoundry, Greek-street, Glebe.

WANTED, Machinist, to work W. and W. machine; underclothing hand preferred. 243, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a FITTER, used to gate work; also strong LAD. London Iron Works, Phillip-st.

WANTED, a HAMMERMAN. Apply Thomas Brown, blacksmith, Petersham.

WANTED, APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS to the Saddlery. Apply 125, Clarence-st. North.

WANTED, first-class CLICKER, who can block wellington fronts—for country. 659, George-street.

WANTED, two good JOINERS. W. Legge, corner of Wynyard and George streets.

WANTED, MAN, to paper and repair houses. Pain's-place, Phillip-street, 9 a. m.

WANTED, a Jobbing MASON, to lay flagging. Apply 40, Erskine-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICE to the Wheelwrighting. A. Newman, Hay-street.

WANTED, 2 Improvers to the Painting. Apply No. 12, Dick-street, off Abercrombie-st., Chippendale.

WANTED, a MATTRESS MAKER. T. Lawler, 517, George-street.

WANTED, Improvers and Apprentices for tailoring. No. 4, Little Hill-street, off Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Carpenter and Improver to carpentering and joinery. E. G. Holloway, 36, Kent-street.

WOOD CARVER wanted, for New Zealand; must be used to mantelpiece and chiffonier work. Apply to Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

WANTED, four DRAY BODY-MAKERS, to make dobbins at £1 15s; material all got out by steam. Bennett's coach factory, Camperdown.

WANTED, for the country, a fashionable DRESSMAKER. For terms, &c., apply by letter to Mrs. Bermingham, Moss Vale.

WANTED, a good STONEMASON, to put in foundation and cut basecourse. Apply 311, Kent-street.

WANTED, PARTNER, with small capital, to extend the business of an established general store in suburbs; position unequalled. Address G. C., HERALD Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BY elderly Englishman, General Servant, any kind of work; sober and honest. W. W., Oxford-st. Post-o.

GENERAL Servants and Male Immigrants waiting Engagements for country. Agency, 55, William-st.

GOVERNESS.—A young Lady, competent to teach French, music, drawing, and the usual branches of education, is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT. For address apply to E. F. Flanagan, George-street.

WOOL CLASSER.—Wanted, EMPLOYMENT by a competent man; good refs. Y. Z., G. P. Office.

WAITING.—General Servant, or C. and L. with girl, 10 years (refs.) Mrs. Sheppardo, 102, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as working Housekeeper. J. C., Gen. Post Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Housemaid. A. H., Rothsay Cottage, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, by a first-class Dressmaker, Engagement by week; good refs. 150, Riley-st., nr. Liv'pool-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, for General Servant, Petersham or Ashfield. Mrs. Vipond, 50, Oxford-st.

WANTED, by active young Man, and good Salesman, some SITUATION of trust in wholesale house; 20 years' reference. B. P., General Post Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid in a small family. Suburbs preferred. Apply C. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, SITUATION as a General Servant, with a young child; wages low. Address 208, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a middle-aged Protestant person, as Working Housekeeper, to take charge of children deprived of maternal care; can educate them; or charge of shop by week. A. B. C., 179, Kent-st. N.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION, as Housekeeper to a gentleman; first-class references. Country preferred. Apply A. G. 167, Gipps-street, off Crown-street, Surry Hills.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A SMART BOY wanted. J. E. Gowing, men's mercer, 316, George-street.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL, for Housework; references—no washing. 21, Cowper-terrace, Clarence-st.

A BOY wanted, that can work. 35, Bligh-street.

A SMART LAD wanted for the drapery. R. J. Dunford, Oxford-street.

A RESPECTABLE Youth wanted, as PORTER. Zions, tailor, 409, George-street.

A GROOM wanted, must be a good and steady driver, and understand his business. Apply to Mr. Prince, Cranbrook, or George-street.

APPLICATIONS for the appointment of NIGHT WATCHMAN, in connection with the Randwick Institution, are requested to be forwarded with testimonials on or before TUESDAY, 7th instant. Particulars as to duties, &c., can be obtained on application to

D. A. THOMAS, Superintendent.
Randwick, August 2, 1877.

COOKS and Laundresses wanted, General Servants, and several young Girls. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

REQUIRED, in small family, thorough gen. Servant. Protestant, Miss Fowler, Castlereagh-st. Registry.

REQUIRED, a respectable Girl, as Nurse, &c. Apply at 317, Crown-st. Surry Hills, between 10 and 11 a.m.

TO PARENTS.—Wanted, 12 respectable BOYS. A. Hordern and Sons, 756, George-street.

TO PARENTS and Guardians.—Wanted, a respectable YOUTH, to learn the cutting. 287, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY to sell the papers. Apply at 259, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a BOY; one used to the trade preferred. J. S. Carter, sailmaker, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. E. Jones, jeweller, 11, Hunter-street.

WANTED, 2 smart BOYS, who know the town and count well. T. Nowland, 365, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, BOY, for blacksmith's shop. W. Kerridge, coachbuilder, 267, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to carry out. Apply at 407, Kent-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, accustomed to a tailor's shop. 287, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. 28, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a Boy, as PORTER. John Page and Co., 595, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY, one that is used to a horse and cart. Apply 437, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, strong LAD used to work in garden and with horse. G. E. Crane, Ashfield.

WANTED, a smart LAD. G. M. Woods, butcher, 96, Albion-street.

WANTED, 2 strong LADS, for the bedding factory. J. Lawler, 517, George-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, to collect orders and deliver meat. T. Skillicorn, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a clean smart LAD, used to kitchen work, about 15. 52, York-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, for a boot shop. R. Condell, 588 George-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to assist Fireman. Goodlet and Smith's, Patent Brickworks, Waterloo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15. Mrs. Palser, Chiselhurst, Upper William-st. North.

WANTED, an active GIRL to mind children and be useful. Apply 63, Elizabeth-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED, an active young GIRL, to assist in bar. Apply at Woolpack Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby. Mrs. R. Condell, 588, George-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to learn fancy business; work taught. M., Post-office, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 12 or 13 to assist in housework. Apply, 96, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, GIRL, 14, only two in family. Mrs. Pacey, 331, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL for general housework. Apply after 11 a.m., 161, William-st., Woolloo.

WANTED, a tidy useful GIRL, 15, in small family. 331, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. 27, Norton-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL as cook and laundress. No. 1, Richmond-terrace, in Domain.

WANTED, General SERVANT; good cook. 315, George-street, near Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. No. 1, Maximus-terrace, Glebe-road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, for Newtown. 5, Cambridge-terrace, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Sydney and Newcastle Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, two in family, no washing, good wages. Queen's Arms, Bourke-st.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply T. M. Adams, Darlington.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 35, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, or COOK and LAUNDRESS. 160, Victoria-street North.

WANTED, a strong young Woman, as General SERVANT, from the country. 22, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a good HOUSEMAID, one used to hotel preferred. 798, George-st., op. fruit market.

WANTED, steady cleanly working HOUSEKEEPER. State wages, &c. H. W. S. P., HERALD.

WANTED, a kind respectable Person, as WET-NURSE. Mrs. Britcher, Elizabeth-st., op. B. Park.

WANTED, Woman, as COOK. Apply Watson's, Temperance Hotel, No. 71, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a competent female COOK. Apply 125, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as Cook and Laundress; also, one as Nurse and Needlewoman. 183, Wm.-st.

WANTED, a competent COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. M. De Lissa, Kundebar, Double Bay.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS, disengaged Nursemaids. Mrs. Vipond, registry, 50, Oxford-st.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress; a Housemaid; first-class wages. Mrs. Murphy, cr. Kent & L'pl. sts.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, for one day a week regularly. Apply this morning, 181, Dowling-st.

WANTED, a strong MAN, accustomed to trenching. W. Dunn, 551, George-street.

WANTED, a young Man, as PORTER; reference required. A. Conway, jeweller, 400, George-st.

WANTED, young MAN, to drive a pair of horses and be useful. Mr. A. K. Mackenzie, Waverley.

WANTED, a LABOURER, to wheel sand. Apply 148, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong young MAN, used to store work. A. Thompson and Co., 196, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good SCULLERYMAN. Apply to H. Zeplin, 211, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a single Man, as DRAYMAN. J. Coulson, 15, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN that can wash and iron. Mrs. Starr, back Congregational Church, Petersham.

WANTED, in a small family, a good General SERVANT who can do plain cooking. Apply 178, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a middle-aged working HOUSEKEEPER; must be industrious and quick at her needle. Pfahlert's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, immediately, a smart active young Man, as SCULLERYMAN. Apply, 9 to 12 o'clock, Acting-secretary Union Club.

WANTED, a strong LAD, or young MAN, to collect orders, deliver meat, and assist in shop. J. Sorris, Brisbane-street, off Oxford-street.

WANTED, by THURSDAY, 9th instant, Head WAITER; if approved of good wages no object. Tattersall's.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 16, to assist in the housework. Apply Mrs. Coggins, third house from Thornton-terrace, John-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, immediately, a General SERVANT, also NURSE, to assist with housework, Protestants, references. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable Person as COOK and LAUNDRESS; must be able to milk. Apply, with references, to Mrs. Gosling, Rocklands, Edgecliff Road.

WANTED, MEN, FOR THE NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 7 INCHES. APPLY ORDERLY ROOM, VICTORIA BARRACKS, PADDINGTON, DAILY, FROM 9 TO 10 A.M.

WANTED, for a Station, Married Couple, man as Cook, his wife as Housemaid; Gardener for Station; 2 German Labourers for vineyard work; 6 Farming Men, 3 Garden Labourers, Groom and Gardener, Female Cooks, Laundresses, House and Parlour Maids, General Servants. Glue's Labour Agency, 176, Pitt-street.

YOUNG Girl wanted, as HOUSEMAID and to assist with children. 253, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS vacant for two gentlemen. Miss Digan's, 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS vacant for families and gentlemen. Mona House, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS vacant, double and single rooms. 166, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

APARTMENTS and SUITE vacant. Tenby House, next but one Petty's Hotel, Wynyard-sq. Mrs. Meir.

APARTMENTS.—Comfortable Home for a gentlewoman. 199, Dowling-street, near William-street.

APARTMENTS, Dawes Point.—Mrs. Harrison has vacancies.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Casper, 110, Phillip-street, near Hunter-street

AFTER the 9th there will be a VACANCY at MERLIN HOUSE, 105, Palmer-street.

A VACANCY for two gentlemen; front room, at Mrs. Morrissey's, 36, Wynyard-square. Terms moderate.

AN Unfurnished ROOM to LET. 292, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

ACCOMMODATION, suitable for one or two single men; easy terms. 26, Yurong-st., Woolloomooloo.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and APARTMENTS vacant, at 185, Macquarie-street North.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM vacant. 10, Bridge-street, near George-street.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET; rent, moderate. 14, Sophia-street, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, 121, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.—Suite and Vacancies, for gentlemen.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies for 2 respectable men. 200, Cumberland-st., near Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for respectable working men. 125, Regent-street, opposite Railway.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in private family. 173, Premier-terrace, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson's Bengal House, 13, Jamison-st.

BOARD and Residence, for 2 or 3 gentlemen; also furnished Apartment. 2, Hibernia-ter., Albion-st.

BOARD and LODGING required by a young gentleman, in a private family, near Railway Station, Redfern, preferred. Address F. W., General Post Office.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—Furnished ROOMS in house of experienced Midwife and Nurse, Mrs. Parkinson.

COMFORTABLE HOME in respectable private family wanted; state terms. A. B., Haymarket post office.

CLEAN and Comfortable ACCOMMODATION for boarders and lodgers; baths, &c., at the Golden Lion Hotel, Devonshire and Buckingham streets.

FURNISHED LODGINGS, for respectable Men, 5s. 368, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street.

GORDON HOUSE, 138, Castlereagh-street North.—Mrs. GRANT (late of Orange), having taken the above house, will be glad to receive Ladies and Gentlemen as permanent Boarders, on liberal terms. Apartments or suites of rooms for visitors from the country.

HUGHES' ROYAL HOTEL, WELLINGTON.

The undersigned begs to apprise commercial gentlemen and others visiting Wellington, that another establishment having assumed the title of "Royal" in Wellington, it will be necessary, to obviate disagreeable mistakes and disappointment, to address all letters and advices of arrival to the care of

HENRY HUGHES,
Royal Hotel, Wellington.

MRS. BRITCHER, Accoucheuse, Elizabeth-st., op. Belmore Park, superior accommodation for ladies.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, view of harbour; moderate. 31, Lower Fort-street.

PRIVATE Board and Residence for 2 respectable mechanics. 1, Emerald-terrace, Albion-street. Bath.

PRIVATE Board and Residence.—Vacancies for one or two gentlemen. 207, Macquarie-st. Terms mod.

TO LET, large furnished Bedroom, for single gentlemen. No. 6, Bond-street, opposite Spring-street.

TO LET, a large ROOM, with fireplace; rent, 5s per week. No. 18, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, Furnished APARTMENTS. 287, Castlereagh-street, 3 doors from Park-street.

TO LET, front balcony ROOM, use of kitchen; very comfortable. 334, Macquarie-street South.

TO LET, a large furnished front ROOM, with use of kitchen. 416, Castlereagh-street South.

TO LET, 2 unfurnished ROOMS, use of kitchen. 16, Little Gloucester-street.

VACANCIES for Gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, Carlton House, Wynyard-square. Good baths.

VACANCY for 2 single men, in quiet family. Mrs. Simpson, Mount Vernon-street, Forest Lodge.

VACANCIES for 2 gentlemen, in a private family, Darlinghurst. Apply at Pierce's, William-street.

89, STANLEY-ST.—Large front balcony ROOM, furnished as sitting and bedroom; private family.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE wanted; garden, 5 rooms, near Newtown Station; rent, about £60. R., HERALD.

VACANCY for 3 respectable men. 1, Bright-terrace, Devonshire-street, near Railway Station.

TWO gentlemen require comfortable HOME, with partial board. X. X., HERALD Office.

WANTED, immediately, in or near Sydney, a comfortable 4 or 5 roomed COTTAGE. B. Z., HERALD.

WANTED, a large unfurnished ROOM; state rent. Apply E. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a neat, substantial, well-finished RESIDENCE (detached cottage preferred), 5 or 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, &c., near town. Apply by letter, stating price and all particulars, to A. B., HERALD Office.

TO LET.

A HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, and washing shed; rent, 17s 6d. Apply store, Smith-street, off Campbell-st.

ALBERT-STREET, off Macleay-street, compact House of 6 rooms, bath and gas. Fairfax, William-street.

BALMAIN.—To LET, 2 COTTAGES, Darling-street. Apply Henderson, grocer.

BURWOOD.—To LET, that comfortable and new VILLA, occupied by Mr. George Nicholls, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, &c., and distant about one hundred yards from the Redmire station; rent, £70 per annum. Hardie and Gorman, Bell's-chambers.

COTTAGE to LET, Buckland-street, Alexandria, near Mitchell's Road; rent, 7s. C. Jesson.

COTTAGE to LET, 4 rooms, Young-street, Redfern. Apply W. Dare.

DERWENT-STREET, Glebe.—To LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, rent low. E. Ramsay, house agent.

FOREST LODGE.—To LET, Rosenath VILLA, Mount Vernon-st., 6 rooms, kitchen, water, gas; rent £55 year.

FURNISHED small COTTAGE, neat, comfortable; rent low. Mrs. M'Cluer, Pitt and Raglan sts., Redfern.

HOUSE to LET, 76, Stanley-street; every convenience, gas, bath, &c. Keys, Pierce, William-st.

HUNTER'S HILL.—Waterside RESIDENCE to LET, near steamers' wharf, Lane Cove. D. N. Joubert, 32, Bridge-street.

HYDE PARK.—To LET, one of those superior family Residences, known as Clarendon-terrace, having every possible convenience, together with baths, gas, stabling, &c. E. Ramsay, house agent, 412, George and King sts.

LARGE SHOP, with bakehouse and oven, to LET. No. 161, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

OFF OXFORD-STREET.—To LET, HOUSE and SHOP; good corner position, mod. rental. Ramsay.

TO LET, Commercial Hotel, Bombala; leading hotel in the district. Particulars, Tucker & Co., 379, Geo.-st.

TO LET, 7-roomed HOUSE and kitchen, with balconies. Apply corner Cooper and Waterloo sts., S.H.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE. Apply 26, [illegible]-street

TO LET, a neat COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen, water laid to balcony for bath. 25, Ultimo-street.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE. Apply to Mr. Keogh, grocer, Rose-street, Darlington.

TO LET, commodious new HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c. 3, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, convenient PREMISES for store or workshops. Apply 217, George-street North.

TO LET, 106, Albion-street, Surry Hills, a 6-roomed HOUSE; rent, 18s; taxes paid. Apply on premises.

TO LET, No. 34, Bettington-street, Miller's Point, 4 rooms, kitchen, and balcony; nice position.

TO LET, convenient HOUSE, hall, back entrance, good yard. Apply 379, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, Terrace, three new 5-roomed HOUSES, near Darling Point Road. Apply P. Bowes, grocer.

TO LET, a small SHOP, in King-street. Apply 15, King-street.

TO LET, furnished, GLEN-COLIN COTTAGE, John-st., Woollahra. Apply on premises; rent low.

TO LET, HOUSE, 131, Elizabeth-street, opposite Hyde Park, 6 rooms. H. Vaughan, 152, King-st.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 3 rooms; water laid on; rent, 8s. Brown, Pitt-street, near Redfern 'bus stand.

TO LET, a new six-roomed HOUSE, in George-street, Waterloo, with every convenience; rent low. Apply at corner of Raglan and George streets, Waterloo.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, and shed, plenty of Water, Foy-street, Balmain, near Reynolds-street Ferry; rent, 11s. Key at Gibson's, corner Foy-street.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, 17s; and 2-roomed HOUSE, 8s per week, Campbell-place, near William and Riley streets, Woolloomooloo. W. S. White, house agent, Mort's-buildings, 179, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a new HOUSE, 6 rooms and kitchen, washing copper, register grates; 20s per week. Darling-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply Mrs. Smith's Grocery Store.

TO LET, at Darlinghurst, a genteel Family RESIDENCE, replete with every possible convenience; on 'bus route, and convenient to cab stand. E. Ramsay, house agent, 412, George and King streets.

TO LET, to private family only, that excellent Family RESIDENCE, corner of Macquarie and Hunter streets, No. 100, now vacated by Dr. Cecil Morgan; every convenience, bathroom, gas, &c.; taxes paid; rent, £150. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 p.m.; or to T. Hughes, 136, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA-ST. NORTH.—To LET, first-class newly erected Family RESIDENCE, replete with every modern convenience, and commanding the most beautiful views; rent moderate. Inspection invited. 173, Victoria-st.

WOOLLAHRA. — Spicer-street. COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen; water; 10s. Richardson, John-st.

WOOLLAHRA.—Fourth-st., to LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms; good water. M. Farrell, Fourth-street.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, Nos. 1 and 2, COMPTON VILLAS, situate in Piper-street near Ocean-street, each containing 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., in perfect order; rent, £75 per annum each.
Hardie and Gorman, Bell's-chambers.

630, GEORGE-STREET, four large airy ROOMS, kitchen, &c.; rent, 17s 6d.

STABLING, suitable for cab or drayman. Lady of the Lake Hotel, Bay-street, Glebe.

STORAGE IN GEORGE-STREET.—The very extensive YARD and CELLAR at the rear of Nicholson and Ascherberg's Store, 336, George-street, to LET. Apply 317, George-street.

TO LET, the CELLARS, under Fletcher's, 434, George-street.

TO BE LET, 2 commodious STORES on Campbell's Wharf, of three flats each; also, a magnificent DRY CELLAR. Apply A. S. N. Co., Sussex-street.

TO LET, an excellent suite of OFFICES, on the first floor of No. 275, George-street; suitable for solicitor's, architect's, or mercantile offices. Apply to the Manager, United Insurance Company.

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W. B. Lee, 157, Castlereagh-street, north Theatre Royal
George Wallace, 113, King-street
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Spragg and Adams, 90, Central Oxford-street
Thomas Pierce, William, Yurong, and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo
R. Lawrence, 68, Oxford-street
H. Richardson, Paddington and Woollahra
A. Murray, Balmain
R. H. Paisley, Balmain
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River
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A. W. Mihell, Botany Road, Redfern
T Collis, 198, Parramatta-street
R. Iredale, 142, Oxford-street, next Commercial Bank
George Hill, 794, George-street.
J. J. Cooper, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway-station Bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street
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